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NEHRU SEES INDIAN MODEL OF SOCIALISM

Board Drafts Manifesto For Election

ACCENT ON BASIC INDUSTRIES

CALCUTTA, November 10.

MR. NEHRU TODAY TOLD THE A.I.C.C. SUB-COMMITTEE DRAFTING THE ELECTION MANIFESTO THAT INDIA WAS TRYING TO EVOLVE A NEW TYPE OF SOCIALISM—A MIDDLE PATH BETWEEN ORTHODOX PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNIST AND THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES.

He said it was no use trying to talk in vague terms of a Socialist pattern of society. The election manifesto of the Congress should give some detail of the pattern being planned.

He said that salvation for India lay in the establishment of basic heavy industries and this task could not be left in the hands of the private sector.

The sub-committee discussed an eight-point outline of the manifesto prepared by the Union Planning Minister, Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

He suggested that the manifesto give consideration to the following major questions: disparities in income and wealth: regional disparities: underprivileged sections of the community; social and agrarian reforms, labour and employment.

Mr. Nanda

The outline suggests quick and effective action to establish the Socialist pattern and to raise internal resources.

It emphasises the need for increased production and better cooperation between the people and the administration.

It also promises better social and public welfare measures.

The election sub-committee authorised the AICC to draft the election manifesto

The draft will be forwarded to the Working Committee for its ratification before adoption by the AICC.

CAMPAIGN MEN

Election strategy of the Congress will be discussed by the AICC sub-committee on organisational matters at a meeting here tomorrow morning.

The A. I. C. C. secretariat has already drafted a scheme for deploying workers in different areas so that the Congress election campaign can be conducted effectively.

It is suggested training camps for Congress workers should be organised in different areas.

Labour Demand For Congress Tickets

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 10.

The Textile Labour Association meeting here today adopted a resolution condemning the Anglo-French attack on Egypt and USSR's military intervention in Hungary and said that both were "aggressive" and endangered the democracies in the world.

By another resolution, it felt that as many representatives of labour as possible should be sent to legislatures.

The resolution added that it was proper and in the interests of labour that the candidates of the Association should contest the elections under the banner of Congress and requested the secretary of the Association to move in the matter.—UPI.

Sunday Smile

"Keep an eye on you in case you get into difficulties, Miss?"

TODAY

HINDU: Kartak Shud 8, 2013
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Akhar 7, 1376
PARSI: Khordad 12, 1326

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-43 a.m.
Sunset: 6-2 p.m.
Moonrise: 1-16 p.m.
Moonset: 0-29 a.m.

Hightide: 5-16 a.m., 5-59 p.m.
Lowtide: 0-33 p.m., 11-37 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON

Full Moon: Nov. 18, 0-14 p.m.
Last Quarter Nov 25, 6-42 a.m.

Reminders In Stone

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Nehru said here today that the statues of British people in the big Indian cities of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras, were posing a serious problem to them.

He added: "Nine years have passed since India achieved independence and still they cannot do anything with these statues.

"We are not showing any disrespect, nor do we want to show any discourtesy to them, who were our opponents."

India had totally changed and these statues did not fit with the India of today.

"But we want to keep some of the statues as these will serve as reminders of characters of a past history.

Mr. Nehru made these remarks when he was unveiling portraits of national leaders in the West Bengal Assembly.—UPI.

Kashmir Will Adopt Statute In A Week

SRINAGAR, Nov. 10

The Kashmir Constituent Assembly today passed the second reading of the State's Constitution.

The preamble to the Constitution adopted today said the State was "integral part of the Union of India in pursuance of the accession which took place on October 26, 1947.

It said the Constitution aimed at securing for the people social, economic and political justice, liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, equality of status and of opportunity."

By an amendment moved by the chairman of the drafting committee, Mr. Girdharilal Dogra and accepted by the House, November 17, has been fixed as the date on which the Constitution will be adopted finally.—UPI.

Premier Hails Collapse Of Baghdad Pact

CALCUTTA, November 10.

THE Baghdad Pact is now dead for all practical purposes, said Mr. Nehru here today. But before its death, "it has set fire to the entire Arab world. This fire is still burning with full vangeance and nobody knows when the flames will extinguish."

The Prime Minister said at the public meeting at the Maidan this afternoon that the signing of the Baghdad Pact created dissension among Arab nations.

It was largely responsible for the worsening of the situation in Egypt. While several countries had joined the Baghdad Pact, others like Saudi Arabia and Egypt preferred to keep out of it.

SOVIET ARMS

When these two countries found that their neighbours were armed with the latest weapons of war supplied by powerful member countries in the Pact, they looked towards the Soviet Union for armed help, he said.

Today all the Arab nations were opposing the aggression of Egypt, thus putting a death-knell to the Baghdad Pact.—UPI.

DETAILS OF SPEECH ON PAGE THREE

Uncertain Prelude

CALCUTTA, November 10.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi today began her speech to the women's conference organised by the AICC with a few words in immaculate Bengali.

While her audience listened delightedly, as a prelude to her speech she recalled that she had been a student of Santiniketan but regretted that though she can still understand Bengali, she is not sure enough of the language to speak it.

She then began speaking in Hindi.—UPI.

BOMBERS ATTACK ISMAILIA

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10

THE Egyptian Military Command, in a communique issued tonight (8-30 p.m. IST), said that the enemy attacked Egyptian forces at Port Said today, the Middle East News Agency reports from Cairo.

They were in an armoured jeep. The Egyptians returned fire, killing two British soldiers. The jeep, however, escaped.

Two British bombers attacked Ismailia at 6-30 p.m. IST. Egyptian artillery shot down both the bombers.

There was sporadic fighting in several places in the Suez area.—UPI.

Egyptian Envoy's Talks In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10

The Egyptian Ambassador, Dr. Mostafa Kamal, it is understood, discussed the issue with Mr. C. S. Jha, Joint Secretary, External Affairs Ministry, this morning.—NAFEN.

27 Nagas Surrender

SHILLONG, Nov. 10

Twenty-seven Naga hostiles surrendered to the political officer at the headquarters of the Tuensang frontier division, NEFA, on Thursday, according to reports reaching Kohima.

A Japanese rifle was also surrendered by the gaon-bura (village headman) of Mao Pundung on the Kohima-Imphal road.

Rehabilitation work in different sectors of the Naga hills district is progressing satisfactorily.

More than 100 refugee Nagas, who had recently come to an army camp in the Chakabama sector, were also being offered facilities.—UPI.

Sunday Star

The sultry looking belle is Waheeda Rehman, who gets our Sunday Star this week for her superlative work in Guru Dutt's "Pyaasa."

DOCK STRIKE FROM DEC. 1

Delhi Talks Break Down

NEW DELHI, November 10.

NEGOTIATIONS between the Government and the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation have broken down.

MR. BISWANATH DUBEY, PRESIDENT OF THE FEDERATION, SAID A LAKH AND A HALF PORT AND DOCK WORKERS WOULD GO ON INDEFINITE STRIKE FROM DECEMBER 1.

None of their demands have been conceded

After an abortive three-day conference of representatives of the Government, the port authorities, and the Federation, the standing committee of the fede-

Continued On Page 5 Column 3

ADVANCE U.N. FORCES ON WAY TO EGYPT

NEW YORK, November 10.

ADVANCE UNITS OF THE UNITED NATIONS POLICE FORCE WERE ON THEIR WAY TO EGYPT FROM DENMARK AND NORWAY TODAY, THE FIRST UNITS FROM PAKISTAN AND INDIA ARE THOUGHT LIKELY TO BE IN TRANSIT BY NEXT WEEK.

Other forces from Colombia, Finland and Sweden are being readied for quick movement to a temporary staging area for the international force in Italy.

Today's unexpectedly early movements were speeded following fears that the period between the Suez cease-fire and the arrival of the United Nations forces held an intense danger which outside pressures and reported Soviet military movements could inflame.

U.S. PLANES USED

American transport planes were provided to move today's advance Norwegian and Danish forces, consisting of about 50 officers and men each to "show the United Nations flag" and exert a calming influence.

A further advance unit from Colombia was flying to Italy in two specially provided United States Air Force Super-Constellations.

Swiss aircraft will take all the United Nations advance units from Italy into their Middle East positions.

The units would be "appropriately armed and equipped," the United Nations Secretary-General Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, stated.

A composition of a restricted force it is being suggested, were include a battalion each from India, Pakistan, Canada and Colombia and a mixed Scandinavian battalion.

SALVAGE WORK

Danish and Dutch salvage companies are understood to have been invited to prepare estimates of the extent of damage inflicted on the canal and the cost of clearing the blockships and other obstacles.

Egypt has refused to countenance clearance operations by Britain and France.—NAFEN.

Indian Army Officers To Meet Burns

NEW DELHI, November 10.

A three-member Indian Army advance party will fly to the Middle East in a few days to confer with the U.N. Police Force Commander, Gen. Burns, on integrating the Indian force into his Command, the Defence Ministry announced today.

The party will be led by Brig. D. G. R. Rajwada, and will include Lt. Col. K. A. S. Raja, and Lt. Col. A. D. G. Victor.

After talks with Gen. Burns the advance party will return to Delhi to plan transport of 700 men of an Indian infantry battalion.

The U.S. has told the U. N. General Assembly that it will fly the Indian team to the Middle East.—UPI.

Ike Turns Down Swiss Call

GETTYSBURG, Nov. 10

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER today informed the Swiss Government that the United States preferred for the moment to seek the solution to the present international crisis within the United Nations rather than attend the summit conference proposed by Switzerland

The White House Press Secretary, Mr. James Hagerty, disclosed Mr. Eisenhower's telegram to the Swiss President to the Press soon after Mr. Eisenhower arrived at his country residence for the day.

The President said: "I appreciate the sincerity of the Swiss proposal and share the concern for the preservation of peace which inspired it.

"However, the United Nations is actively seized with the various problems posing a threat to world peace and I believe that interests of all will best be served by carrying these initiatives through to a successful conclusion.—UPI-AFP.

Pak Reason For British Cease-Fire

KARACHI, November 10.

The Baghdad pact was not at all affected by recent Middle Eastern developments, Mr. Suhrawardy Pakistani Premier, told Karachi reporters at Mauripore airport today.

Pakistan would not be able to attend Colombo Powers' meeting in New Delhi, he added.

He was still considering a reply to be sent to Mr. Nehru on his invitation.

Mr. Suhrawardy and President Iskander Mirza returned to Karachi this afternoon from the Teheran conference of the Muslim member nations of the Baghdad Pact, called by the Shah of Iran.

He maintained that the ceasefire in Egypt was brought about by the strong stand taken up by the Muslim members of the Pact.

This stand alone and no other factor forced Britain to stop the aggression on Egypt.—UPI.

Noon Meets Eden

LONDON, Nov. 10

Pakistan's Foreign Minister, Malik Firoz Khan Noon, today lunched with Sir Anthony Eden at the Chequers and this afternoon went on to Dorneywood to meet the Commonwealth Relations Secretary, the Earl of Home.

Strike, Lock-Out Deplored

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

MR. NEHRU declared here today that India was committed to the establishment of a Socialist society for the prosperity of the country and the wellbeing of the people.

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a public meeting at the Calcutta maidan, devoted most of his 90-minute speech to constructive efforts of the people towards more production both in industries and in agriculture.

Prosperity of the country lay in greater production which alone could give self-sufficiency to the nation.

This would mean less dependence on foreign countries for supplies and would also save our valuable foreign currency.

Mr. Nehru strongly condemned the spirit of resorting to strikes and lock-outs in industries. There told upon production.

The Prime Minister also warned the profiteers against their evil practices of gambling with prices of essential commodities.

He said that the administrative machinery of the country would ruthlessly suppress these anti-social elements who spelled disasters in the lives of the common men.

CO-OP FARMS

Mr. Nehru laid great emphasis on development of co-operatives in agriculture to save wastage in land and man power which was inherent in fragmentation of land holdings.

"What we are trying to develop in the country is a co-operative commonwealth where people will co-operate for individual benefit as well as for the benefit of the nation."

He was satisfied with achievements of India in the short period of nine years since attainment of independence.

Liquidation of princely States, abolition of zamindary, fulfilment of targets of the First Plan, the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service were some of these achievements.

Continued On Page 5 Column 8

Chinese Troops Quit Burma

RANGOON, Nov. 10

Communist Chinese troops have withdrawn from positions they were occupying on Burmese territory in Wa State.

This news was announced by Lieutenant-Colonel Lwin, Chief of Military Intelligence, Burma Army, at the close of a Press conference given here today by the AFPFL President, U Nu.—NAFEN.

Indonesian Premier Arriving Today

CALCUTTA, November 10.

Dr. Sastroamidjojo, Prime Minister of Indonesia, will arrive here on Sunday afternoon by a special plane.

He will be staying in Raj Bhavan. He leaves for Delhi on Monday morning in the same plane as Mr. Nehru to attend the Colombo Powers' conference.—UPI.

Finnish General Gets U.N. Job

HELSINKI, Nov. 10

The UN Secretary-General has appointed Finnish General A. E. Martola adviser at the United Nations on questions concerning United Nations police forces, it was announced here today.

Gen. Martola will leave for New York next week.—UPI-AFP.

Congressmen Want Ceiling On Income

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10

The question whether there should be a ceiling on income, similar to that of land holdings, came for serious discussions in the meetings of the election sub-committee of the AICC which met twice, today.

Several members from Bengal, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh stated that the socialist pattern of society could never be achieved so long as there was economic disparity among the people.

A few others pleaded for the nationalisation of such industries which, though not basic industries as they were known, were supplying the essential goods to the people.

Citing examples they said the textile industry should be nationalised now.

All the members wanted tackling of unemployment problem on a war footing.—UPI.

BOMBED RAILWAY LINES REPAIRED

CAIRO, Nov. 10

Traffic has been restored to normal throughout all of the upper and lower Egyptian railway system, the management of the Egyptian Railways announced today.

The Egyptian Ministry of Communications indicated that short interruptions of rail traffic had been caused by British and French bombing.

The damage was rapidly repaired by the Egyptian Corps of Engineers.—UPI-AFP.

Quiet Returns To Budapest, Says Moscow

NEW DELHI, November 10.

IT IS QUIET IN THE STREETS AND SQUARES OF BUDAPEST, SAYS THE SOVIET TASS NEWS AGENCY IN A MESSAGE FROM BUDAPEST RELEASED HERE.

Soviet Reception To Keskar

MOSCOW, Nov. 10

Mr. N. A. Nikhailov, Minister of Culture of the U.S.S.R. gave a luncheon on Friday, in honour of Dr. B. V. Keskar, the Indian Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Culture.

As a result of outrages by Hungarian counter-revolutionaries, Budapest has been seriously damaged. Many districts of the city do not have electricity, gas or water, it says.

Life is returning to normal in the provinces. Seventy per cent of the workers have resumed work at the oil fields in the Zala region.

Coal production has been started in certain pits. The Matravidem miners, for instance, produced 120 car loads of coal on November 8.

Law and order is being re-established in Borsod, Hungary's second largest industrial region.

WORKERS' COUNCILS

It is reported from Szeged, one of the biggest cities in Hungary, that work has been resumed in factories and plants there.

Workers' councils have been formed at all the industrial enterprises, Tass adds.—UPI.

Egypt Awaits U.N. Reply

CAIRO, November 10.

Egypt today was waiting for information from U.N. Secretary-General on the organisation of the international police force created by the U.N. General Assembly decision of November 7.

Egyptian Information Chief Abdel Kader Hatem said that the Egyptian Government had contacted Mr. Hammarskjoeld through tacted Mr. Hammarskjoeld.

Egypt wanted to know which nations would take part where would the international police force be stationed and what would be the function of the police force.

Mr. Hatem told newsmen that the "Egyptian Government has agreed in principle to the formation of the international force."—UPI-AFP.

410 Quake Deaths

TEHERAN, Nov. 10

Four hundred and ten persons were killed in the earthquake which rocked the Bastak area of Iran, on November 5.—UPI-AFP.

YUGOSLAVS ASSAIL ASIAN SOCIALISTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE fraternal delegation from Yugoslavia to the Second Asian Socialist Conference had withdrawn from the conference in the last two days of the session.

It was a protest against the failure of the organisation to express itself strongly against Israel for its aggression in Egypt.

Mr. Vladimir Bakrie, leader of the Yugoslav delegation, told UPI that it was a pity that an organisation professing democratic Socialism and international brotherhood completely failed to exert "moral pressure" on one of its members, (obviously referring to Israel) when it launched on an aggressive course of action against an innocent nation.

Mr. Bakrie revealed that the Israeli delegate, during discussion on West Asia went to the extent of accusing him being an agent of the Soviet bloc.

This, he said, was too much for him to take at a Socialist meeting.

Before withdrawing from the conference the delegation informed the Chairman, U Ba Swe, about its stand, as it felt that on this issue there could not be any compromise.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

TENDER NOTICE

1. TENDERS are invited from established foundries in India only for the supply of Forty Thousand Tons of Cast Iron C.S.T. 9 Sleeper Plates. Broad and Metre Gauge, to be supplied by 30th June, 1957.

2. No raw material will be arranged by the Railways.

3. Applications for copies of tender documents should be made to the Deputy Director, Works, Railway Board, New Delhi. Tender documents embodying conditions of supply and contract and relevant drawings will be supplied at Rs. 10/- per set and will be available for sale from 10th November 1956 onwards on any working day during office hours.

4. Tenders will be received upto 13.00 hours on 1st December 1956 and opened in the office of the Railway Board, New Delhi, at 15.00 hours on the same day.

P. R. CHOPRA,
Deputy Director, Works,
Railway Board.

New Delhi,
Dated 30-10-1956. (14751)

Socialists Condemn Military Alliances

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE second congress of the Asian Socialist Conference at its session here today unanimously adopted a resolution on "Peace in Asia" demanding the abandonment of all systems of military alliances and the withdrawal of foreign armed troops from the territories of all countries.

U Ba Swe, Prime Minister of Burma, presided.

The resolution also demanded repudiation of colonialism in all its forms.

The conference also adopted this morning a number of other resolutions, which were of particular importance to the Afro-Asian region. Among them were resolutions connected with socialist movements among youth, labour, women and peasants.

By its "peace in Asia" resolution the conference pointed out that the recent events were a warning that "unsolved problems were likely to become saurces of world wide conflict."

It urged that steps should be taken for finding a lasting and just solution of all outstanding issues on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter.

The resolution pleaded for the admission of China in the UN, the reunification of Korea and Viet Nam, resumption of negotiations between the British Government and Singapore and the Dutch and Indonesians with regard to the Singapore and the West Irian questions.

SUEZ ISSUE

With regard to the Suez question, the conference recognised the right of the Egyptian Government to nationalise the Suez Canal company. The use of the canal, as an international waterway, the resolution said, must be available, with proper respect for the sovereignty of Egypt, to all nations without exception preferably through a United Nations' guarantee.

The conference considered the canal, as an international waterway, the resolution said, must be available, with proper respect for the sovereignty of Egypt, to all nations without exception preferably through a United Nations' guarantee.

The conference considered the canal, as an international waterway setting up of military bases as "detrimental to peace, both because they introduce bloc politics and tensions in these areas and because they impinge on the sovereignty of the nations in these areas."

Touching on military alliances, it noted that recent events "have borne out the correctness of its opposition to the incursion of big powers in Asian affairs through military alliances."

The other political resolutions passed by the conference related to Algeria, Cyprus, Goa, Kashmir, Malaya, Tanganyika and the release of national leaders.

ALGERIA

The resolution on Algeria, viewed with "deep concern the ruthless war against the Algerian people" and "solemnly" called upon the French Government to abandon the policy of force. It also deplored the arrest of the five Algerian Nationalist leaders.

GOA

The resolution on Goa condemned the repressive policies of the Portuguese Government and expressed "shock" to find that the Portuguese authorities were combating unarmed and peaceful civil resistance with weapons of war and destruction.

The conference recognised the right of the people of Goa to freedom and integration with the Indian Union.

The question of Goa which also found mention in the main resolution, "peace in Asia," "wherein the conference looked upon the continuance of Portuguese domination over its possessions in India as a gross anomaly."

It recognised that the present position bears hardest on the people of these territories, who have shown their opposition to colonial rule in unmistakable terms, and the conference therefore urged the Portuguese to leave India.

KASHMIR

The conference by its resolution on Kashmir stated that peace in Asia would be strengthened by the maintenance of good relations between India and Pakistan. A mutually acceptable solution of the Kashmir dispute would greatly help in that direction.

It also suggested that efforts be made to study the problem and "active initiative" be taken by the Indian and Pakistan parties with the aid of the conference to help reach a solution of this problem.

MALAYA

With regard to Malaya, the conference welcomed the promise of independence to Malaya and the fixation of the target date for it. It hoped that the promise would be fulfilled and no encroachment on Malayan independence would be made.

TANGANYIKA

On the trust territory of Tanganyika the conference urged that a clear declaration be made that Tanganyika be developed primarily as an African State and self-government be given to it within a specific period, democratically decided by the people.

CYPRUS

On the questions of self-determination for Cyprus, the conference favoured the application of the principle of self-determination to Cyprus and hoped that independence of the island would be accompanied by adequate rights and guarantees to the minorities.

AFRICA

The conference also extended its support to the freedom movements in Africa and demanded release of national leaders in Kenya, Algeria, Cyprus and Goa who "are discharging their national responsibilities and attempting to rid the world of colonialism as enjoined by the Charter of Nations."

LABOUR ISSUES

The conference in its resolution on "organisation of labour" decided that the socialist parties should endeavour, subject to the specific conditions prevailing in each country, to realise trade union unity first on the national level, and in regard to the international problems it recommended the adherence to the Tokyo resolution of the bureau on th eholding of joint seminars of Asian-African trade unions.

The Socialist parties of Asia recognised the imperative need for the radical change in the present social structure of villages as a condition for the integration of the peasantry in the future socialist society.

It stated that democratic socialist while aiming at achieving an equitable distribution of land to peasants through legislation and Government action should also endeavour to create a climate and a consciousness in which voluntary common partnership of land could be established for the common benefit of the village.

The conference further stated that the socialist parties should recognise the immediate need of introducting co-operation efforts on all levels of economic life of the village.

ON WOMEN

The resolution on "organisation of women" suggested that separate women's section be established within the socialist parties of Asia, which would operate in accordance with its spirit and in terms of its decisions.

The socialist parties should strengthen the sense of responsibilities and duty in women by giving them responsible position in the parties.

The socialist parties should lead all the struggles for the political, economic and social emancipation of the women.

In its on the resolution on youth movement the conference called upon the member parties to give urgent and immediate attention to the task of organising the socialist youth in their respective countries as an integral part of the socialist movements in Asia.

With regard to the party organisation (international), the conference pointed out that the secretariat must be strengthened and the member parties must be conscious of the need to establish a frame work of planned activities for the exchange of information and experience by means of special publication and by interchange of existing material.

The secretariat should allocate a special fund to the purpose of which should be promote and foster interparty relations on an Asian level and make possible the exchange of party visits and study groups and increase of personal contacts between paryt members, the resolution stated among other things.

U Ba Swe Re-elected

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. U Ba Swe, Prime Minister of Burma was re-elected chairman of the Asian Socialist Conference for the year 1956-58 and Mr. Wijino Surjokusum of Indonesia was elected vice-chairman for the same period.

Balkrishnabuwa Kapileshwari, expert of Abdul Karim Khan tradition in music, whose sixty-first birthday will be celebrated on Tuesday.

BOY HYPNOTISED AND ROBBED IN RUNNING TRAIN

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

THANA, November 10.

A 15-year-old boy, Madhukar Pandit, who was about to buy a ticket at Dadar for Thana was accosted by a well-dressed man.

He scraped an acquaintance with the boy and won his confidence.

The man is said to have put a spell on the boy who followed him meekly.

When the spell was broken, Madhukar found himself in the Flying Ranee speeding towards Boisar.

His cloth bag and money had disappeared.

Co-passengers noticed an expression of terror in the boy's eyes.

Move To Check Theft In Railway Yard

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Of late thefts and pilferages of railway material and public consignments of goods and parcels from Bhusaval loco shed and Bhusaval yard have been on the increase, says a Press note from the Central Railway.

Railway and police officials have worked out a scheme whereby armed men of the district and railway police in addition to the armed men of the railway protection force will patrol the Bhusaval Yard and Loco Shed.

They have orders to take deterrent action against culprits and those receiving stolen property.

Goans To Lead Procession To Mount Mary

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Goans in Bombay will go on a pilgrimage on foot from St. Michael's Church, Mahim, to Mount Mary's Shrine in Bandra on Sunday, November 18 at 3-30 p.m.

The pilgrimage, which has been organised by a select committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Simon Fernandes, will pray for an early settlement of the Goa problem and the relief of sufferings which the people in Goa are undergoing as a result of Portugues repressive methods.

The pilgrimage will end with a Mass at the Basilica of the Lady of the Mount, together with a sermon.

In its appeal to Goans to join the pilgrimage in large numbers, the Committee states that the proposed pilgrimage is an act of faith in God and in the efficacy of prayer as it believes that "more things are wrought by prayer than this world dreams of."

SOCIAL WORKER DIES

Mr. Behman S. Banaji

BOMBAY, Saturday.

We regret to announce the death, which took place in Bombay on Wednesday last, of the wellknown social worker, Mr. Behman Sorabji Banaji, at the age of 82. His services to his co-religionists, extended over a period of five decades, has been well known; but he is best remembered for founding and popularising the Uran Colony despite innumerable difficulties.

In 1930 he founded, in collaboration with late Dr. N. F. Mogrelia, the Tardeo Zarthoshti Mandal, which is still rendering signal service to the community through its well conducted Store, which proved a boon not only to Tardeo but its environs also, particularly during the years of rationing.

He also set an example, which was later copied by others, by starting a Fund for giving immediate relief to the indigent and the invalid.

About three decades ago he visited America, where he delivered a series of lectures. He wrote profusely in local papers, particularly in this paper, on several subjects, and has to his credit a number of publications, mostly on social topics.

INDIA FAST LOSING MIDDLE EAST MARKET

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA WAS FAST LOSING THE MARKETS OF THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES ON ACCOUNT OF KEEN COMPETITION FROM OTHER COUNTRIES AND ALSO DUE TO THE PRICE AND QUALITY OF ITS GOODS, SAID MR. P. M. SHAH, EDITOR OF "THE INDIAN EXPORTER AND THE INDIAN IMPORTER," THIS AFTERNOON.

He said the people in this country had the impression, that the Middle East was their "natural market" and they would do a roaring trade there.

Mr. Shah was speaking on his study of the market conditions in the Middle East countries, where he had gone on a two-month tour.

Ceylon, he said, was keenly competing with India in the tea market and had definitely scored over this country by its high and consistent quality of tea.

In textiles also Japan, Britain, America and the East European countries were leading with India far behind.

The Indian jute was also loosing grounds because, Pakistan had set up a jute factory, in Iraq, in collusion with the Government there, with the result, that only Pakistani jute was being imported by Iraq for its manufactures.

NO PUBLICITY

Mr. Shah said that lack of any propaganda by the Indian ambassies and the Trade Commissions was the root cause of this sad state of affairs.

He said the only hope for Indian goods to remain in the Middle East markets would be to do business with this region on a barter system.

Other countries, he said, were doing trade on this basis.

He warned that if something radical was not done by the Indian merchants and the Government, he felt that within six months Indian goods would loose their foothold and fast disappear from the markets of the Middle East countries.

B.E.S.T. COACHES FOR HIRE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A press note issued by the BEST undertaking says:—

As enquiries are being received regarding the availability of the Undertaking's luxury coaches for hiring by the public for wedding parties, picnics, etc., it may be stated that the Undertaking maintains four specially designed and built coaches which the public can hire for any of the above purposes.

As a matter of fact, in recent times, these luxury coaches have become popular and have been acclaimed as the most up-to-date and comfortable transportation service incorporating various special features that have ever been provided in this country.

The hiring charges for these coaches are Rs. 2/8/- per mile, with a minimum of Rs. 30/- per hire per coach and a detention charge as per the schedule fixed by the Undertaking.

Convicted Under Drugs Act

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The manager and partner of the firm 'Apki Dukan' in Cumballa Hill Road, were convicted by the presidency magistrate, Girgaum Court, under Section 18 (c) of the Drugs Act, 1940 for stocking and selling drugs without licence.

The manager was fined Rs. 200 or in default to suffer one month's rigorous imprisonment while his partner was let off with a warning.

The stock of drugs seized was ordered to be confiscated.

Algerian Leader Urges Pressure On France By U.N.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. MOHAMED BENYAHIA, representative of the National Liberation Front of Algeria, told a Press conference today that only United Nations could bring pressure on France to solve the Algerian question peacefully.

So far, the efforts of influential individual Governments to bring pressure on the French had failed.

The French Government, he said, aimed at a military victory under the guise of "peaceful negotiations."

He accused the Socialist International of "a double-faced" policy on the question of Algeria.

Though they condemned colonialism as party members they were very reticent about it when they came to power.

At the Asian Conference here, the members of the Socialist International, though they did not openly criticise the French policy, they did not lend their open support to it either.

"That definitely indicated some progress," he claimed.

He said that even the rightist parties in France did not approve of the French policy.

The Algerian question was ultimately the question, not of Algeria alone, but of the entire North Africa.

The situation in Algeria was "getting worse," but the spirit of resistance of the Algerian people was growing stronger every day.

The leaders relied more on this and also the increasing strength of world opinion to obtain "an ultimate victory."

Lured Into Jungle And Killed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A grass cutter is alleged to have been lured into a jungle at Ghatkopar and murdered by his rivals on September 7.

The Ghatkopar police told the presidency magistrate, Dadar court, today that the deceased and accused Kondiba Baau Ghawan were enemies.

The accused and another person are alleged to have taken the victim to a jungle and killed him.

They then allegedly concealed the body of the victim in a marshy place.

A co-worker of the deceased who missed him informed the police.

The Ghatpokar police located the body.

The accused was arrested yesterday.

He was remanded to police custody.

SUBURBAN CRIME

Chronicle Correspondent

BANDRA, November 10.

Madhukar Kunj Krishna was arrested by the Mahim police yesterday on a charge of house-breaking and theft in respect of property valued at Rs. 53.

At the Bandra Court, the accused was ordered to be released on bail.

*

Kameshwar alias Kapileshwar was arrested by the Andheri police today on a charge of house-breaking and theft involving property valued at Rs. 464.

The accused was put up before Mr. G. J. Saldhana presidency magistrate, who ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 1000.

The Santa Cruz police, yesterday, arrested Fredy Louis Cabral on a charge of assaulting a bus-conductor at Sahar village bus stop.

The police granted bail to the accused.

The Bandra Court, extended the bail period.

Handloom Centre In Maindargi

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A pattern making-cum-training centre is being organised at Maindargi, a handloom industry centre in Sholapur district, under the auspices of the local weavers' co-operative society.

In this year, the centre will cost about Rs. 1,30,000. The Union Government has made the necessary amount available for organising the centre. In addition, a loan of Rs. 3,000 will be granted to the society for buying raw materials.

Weavers of Maindargi are not accustomed to the working on either the frame-fly shuttle looms or the pedal looms. They would now be trained on both the types of looms.

New designs would also be introduced enabling them to produce cloth like shirting, coating drill, dhoties, etc.

Bombay Today

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION: Fourth Convention of Association at Department of Chemical Technology, Matunga, 10 a.m.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Mr. P. N. Walkar to speak on Socialism In Asia Is Only a Slogan at Noor Building, Tulsi Pipe Road, Dadar, 10 a.m.

FORT EDUCATION SOCIETY: School Day Celebrations and inauguration of High School Annual at Sir C. J. Hall, 2-30 p.m.

GREATER BOMBAY PHARMACISTS COMPOUNDERS' UNION: General meeting at 304 Charni Road, Girgaum, 3 p.m.

BHARATIYA NATAK AKADAMI: First stage production of Harishchandra at Bombay Theatre, Play House, 3-30 p.m.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL BLIND SCHOOL: At Home to the Governor and Mrs. Chagla at School Premises, Tardeo Road, 5 p.m.

MUNICIPAL GARDENS: Orchestral music at King's Circle Garden and Parsi Colony, and Vocal music at Victoria Garden, 5 to 7 p.m.

ASIAN SOCIALIST CONFERENCE Public rally at Shivaji Park on Dependent People's Freedom Day, 6 p.m.

PUBLIC DEMONSTRATION: In honour of His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Dominic Athaide at St. Andrew's High School, 5-30 p.m.

K. R. CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE: Celebration of 126th Birth Anniversary of the late Mr. K. R. Cama at Institute Hall, 6-15 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Free public lecture on The True Friends of Humanity at Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain, 6-15 p.m.

SUR SINGAR SAMSAD: Chaste Manipuri dances by Guru Arambam Yaimabasingh and his troupe at Phulabhai Memorial Institute, Warden Road, 6 p.m.

ARYA SAMAJ: Pandit Vijayshankar to speak on the Upanishads at Arya Samaj, Girgaum Back Road, Kakadwadi, 7 p.m.

LECTURES ON VEDANT: Organised by Bharat Sadhu Samaj from 8 a.m. to 9 a.m. at Prem Kutir, 177 Marine Drive Bombay-1, Swami Prem Puriji Maharaj will deliver the lectures on Mandukyopanishad.

Cloudy Day Forecast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Bombay city and suburbs will have fair to cloudy weather tomorrow.

Thundershowers from the ghats may affect some areas towdars evening and night.

Colaba maximum today: 91 (plus one); minimum 76 (plus two); minimum 74 (plus seven); cent.

Santa Cruz maximum 92 (plus two); mimumum 74 (plus seven); Relative humidity 68 per cent.

For the 24-hour period ended at 5-30 p.m. today Colaba recorded 10 cents of rain and Santa Cruz, seven cents.

WARM NIGHTS CONTINUE IN MAHARASHTRA

POONA, November 10.

The following is the all India weather summary for Saturday:

Yesterday's upper air cyclonic circulation is now less marked. The easterly wave is entering the extreme southeast Bay of Bengal across the south Andaman sea.

The trough line of an upper air westerly wave extends at 20,000 ft. A S I from Peshawar to Veraval.

The partition between dry and moist air at 5,000 ft. A S I extends from Kakinada to Dahanu.

Rain or thundershowers have been fairly widespread in the Bay Islands and Kerala. They have occurred locally in Maharashtra, south coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema Madras and Mysore and at a few places in the Konkan and Telangana, a few scattered heavy falls have been reported from Rayalaseema.

Night temperatures continued to be generally above normal in the peninsula being appreciably so in north Maharashtra and adjoining Vidarbha.

Night temperatures rose in south Rajasthan.—UPI.

Committed To Sessions

Chronicle Correspondent

BANDRA, November 10.

Mr. M. M. Dhruva, presidency magistrate, Bandra, ordered Kandaswami Shevan (29) to be committed to the court of city Session to stand trial on a charge of murder by causing the death of Ahmed Mira.

Munnaswami Challappa, co-accused was ordered to be discharged by the magistrate, as there was not sufficient evidence to commit him to the sessions.

The prosecution case was that the Ahmed Mira and accused Kandaswami were on friendly terms. The accused used to visit Mira and after the arrival in Bombay of the deceased's young wife, his visits became frequent and it was alleged the accused began making overtures to her, which she resented.

On May 1, the accused with Munnaswami, went to Mira and on the pretext of going to see a picture took him out.

They allegedly drank instead of seeing the picture and went to Narayan Salt Pans at Antop-Hill.

Here, Mira was said to have rebuked the accused when he assaulted him with a knife.

The dead body was recovered next day by the police.

Accused Munnaswami was arrested on May 6, while accused Kandaswami who was absconding was traced at Malad on July 24 and arrested.

Mr. Jhambhekar led the prosecution, while the accused were defended by Mr. P. K. Nair.

BIG HAUL OF GANJA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

What is believed to be the biggest haul of contraband in recent months was made yesterday when the Kalachowki police, raiding a grocer's store at Albert Road for suspected possession of liquor accidentally came upon a huge quantity of ganja and bhang stored in the shop.

Acting swiftly, they made a lightning search raid on the grocer's residence at Hirji Bhojraj Chawl, Ghorajdeo, where they seized another large quantity of the contraband.

In all 365½ pounds of bhang and ganja valued at Rs. 7,655 was seized by the police in both the raids.

Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.9m

6-30 Mangal prabhat 6-50 Swar mudrika 7-10 Programme 7-15 Uma Arur Ramkali 8-15 L orchestra 8-30 Bhajans 10-30 For children G 11-0 L Music 11-30 Radio Orch. 11-45 R Paradkar Todi 12-15 Sabita Banerji 12-30 Variety G 13-10 Sports G 13-15 Uma Arur Gaud sarang 13-40 AIR Revue Orch 14-5 Mello Tone Choral Group.

17-30 Film music 18-5 Locals 18-10 Sarojini Pai Compositions 18-20 For villages K 18-50 Aroon V Thakore Bageshri kanada 19-20 Regl news 19-30 and 20-15 M Nayak Compositions 20-30 Pageant of Indian costume 20-45 L music 21-15 R Desai Geets 21-30 Mike steps out G 21-45 Our guest 22-0 Immortal music.

VARIATIONS, 545.5m

7-45 Sabita Banerji 8-0 Sulochana Chavan 8-45 A V Thakore Alaiya bilawal 9-0 For children M 11-45 Literary mag. M 12-30 A V Thakore Badhans sarang 13-0 D V Amonkar Sports M 13-5 Sulochana Chavan 13-15 R Saroja Feature in verse U 13-50 Sabita Banerji 14-0 Y Purohit Multani 14-30 A V Vijayalakshmi K music.

17-30 B K Gawai 17-45 R Paradkar Marwa 18-0 Locals 18-10 B K Gawli 17-45 R Paradkar Marwa 18-0 Locals 18-10 B K Gawli 18-20 For villages M 19-20 Regl news 19-30 For workers 20-30 Letters' replies H 20-45 Konkani prog. (Timothy Faria and party Folk songs M V Mendes Sports) 21-30 M K Rao L music 21-45 R Paradkar Hameer 22-0 Y Purohit Chhayanat.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA 352.9m.

7-0 Mangal prabhat 7-5 Salutation 7-15 R Desai Bhajan geet 7-30 Programme 7-32 M Gadre Alaiya bilawal 8-30 Bhajans 9-0 Kavya gaan 9-15 For children 10-0 Punah Prasaram 10-30 B H Khan Sitar 10-45 K Bhagat Bhajans 11-0 L music 11-30 B H Khan Sitar 11-45 J Desai Raga suha 12-30 Variety 13-10 Geets 13-30 S Chokshi 13-45 Today's artist 17-30 B H Khan Sitar 17-45 M Gadre Purvi 18-0 Locals 18-5 V Prajapati and party Bhajan 18-15 Geets 18-30 For villages 19-20 Regl news 19-30 For workers 20-15 Topical talk music 20-30 Pageant of Indian costumes 20-45 B H Khan Sitar 21-15 R Desai Geets 21-30 B Molia Akshayapatra 22-15 J Desai Barwa.

POONA, 375m.

7-0 Mangal prabhat 7-15 Programme 7-20 J L Ranade Alaiya bilawal 7-45 S H Ghanekar L music 8-15 V B Devlankar Shahnai 8-45 Kumudini Pednekar Bhavgeet Abhang 9-0 Ladkujan Todi 9-30 For children 11-45 Literary mag. M 12-15 Folk song 12-30 J L Ranade Samant sarang 13-0 Shahnai 13-15 Kumudini Pednekar Lavani gaulan 13-30 B V Jadhav Desi 17-30 Shahnai 17-50 J L Ranade Bhavgeet 18-10 Locals 18-20 For villages M 19-20 Regl news 19-30 Ladkujan Gauri 20-15 Letters' replies 20-30 Pageant of Indian costumes 20-45 Sweet songs 21-15 Kumudini Pednekar Pad 21-30 L music 21-45 B V Jadhav Malkauns.

RAJKOT, 329.7m.

7-0 Mangal swar 7-5 Prayer and prog. 7-15 L Vocal 7-30 R Desai B todi 8-30 Bhajans 9-0 For children 9-30 All will like these 17-30 L vocal 17-45 Raag rang 18-0 Swar vahini 18-15 Music appreciation 18-30 Locals 18-35 Geets 18-50 For villages 19-20 Regl news 19-30 For villages 19-45 L vocal 20-15 Talk music 20-30 Pageant of Indian costumes 20-45 Geets 21-15 R Desai Geets 21-30 Akshayapatra G play 22-15 R Desai Raag jog.

MADRAS, 319.1m.

6-50 Swagatam 6-55 Programme 7-0 AIR instrumentalists 7-30 Kadambam 8-0 Gauri 13-0 AIR vadya goshti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetamalika 14-10 Records 14-30 R Sundararajan Songs 15-0 B R Iyer 17-0 Bach 17-30 P K Sabapaty 18-5 Regl news 18-15 Tamil sketch 18-35 J Subbulakshmi Veena 19-30 Music 19-45 M Mariappaswamigal 20-30 A S Changalvarayan Violin 21-0 M S Natarajan Vocal 21-45 Dvorak.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m.

7-15 For children in Tamil 8-15 R M Manickseth Malayalam play 8-30 Amarvani (Sanskrit) 8-45 Kanada play 13-40 Geetikaharam 14-0 Flute 14-15 For children in Telugu 17-50 Locals 18-5 Regl news 18-15 and 19-15 For villages 19-30 Listeners' letters in Tamil 20-30 Pageant of Indian costumes 21-15 U N speaks 21-30 Rasamayi in Telugu 21-45 By requests.

RADIO CEYLON

25m.—Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-40 Album of favourite 8-0 Elite in records 8-30 Choice of people 9-0 Voice of Prophecy 9-30 Story hour.

31m.—5-30 p.m. Music 6-0 Sunday star 6-15 Home news 6-30 BBC news news talk 6-45 Broadway parade 7-0 Men behind melody 7-30 Waltzes of world 8-0 Amateur hour 8-30 Music of the nations 9-0 On Wings of song 9-30 Voice of prophecy 10-0 Greetings 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to dream by

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

11-65m from 15-0 to 18-45; 13.92m from 15-0 to 22-45; 19.91m from 15-0 to 23-45; 24-80m from 21-30 to 23-45) — 15-0 Elgar (Records) 15-15 London L C Orch 15-45 L Gen Sir B Horrocks Thier name liveth 16-5 Service of Remembrance 17-15 Sports 17-30 Hancock's half hour 18-0 Wandering with Cy Grant 18-45 For children 19-45 Concerto 20-45 'Life with Lyons' 21-15 G Bell Short story 21-45 London forum 22-15 Tiptop tunes 23-0 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE: (16-91 and 13-86m from 19-30 to 21-0)—18-45 London calling Asia 19-45 For women 20-0 Music 20-5 Interview with Vivien Leigh 20-15 For Pak 20-15 Documentary prog.

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INDIA WILL STICK TO PATH OF NON-ALIGNMENT

National Prosperity Keynote Of Policy

TOTAL DESTRUCTION IN WAR, NEHRU WARNS

CALCUTTA, November 10.

MR. NEHRU today reaffirmed India's policy of peace and her determination to pursue the path of peace "whatever might happen in the world."

Addressing a mammoth public meeting at the Calcutta maidan this afternoon he said that there was no other alternative before the world. If there was another war now "destruction of the world."

"In this atomic age war would result in nothing but total destruction of the world and the humanity," he asserted.

The Prime Minister reviewed the world situation in the background of the recent developments in West Asia following the Anglo-French aggression on Egypt and the "civil conflict" in Hungary where thousands had lost their lives in internecine struggle.

"The Anglo-French aggression on Egypt is nothing short of a complete negation of the Panch Shila."

Mr. Nehru opposed the military pacts both in Asia and Europe and said that the Baghdad Pact, the SEATO, the NATO as also the Warsaw Pact only increased world tensions "leading the race for armaments."

He also declared his abhorence for posting troops in foreign lands or allowing foreign Powers to have air bases in any country.

WAR SHADOW

Mr. Nehru began his speech with a reference to "threat to world peace" as could be noticed now in West Asia.

The shadow of another war which "if it breaks out will mean the annihilation of humanity" was already there.

Though the situation had eased a little with the cease-fire "it cannot be said even now that the world is out of the ordeal."

The first and foremost consideration for restoration of peace was the immediate withdrawal of Anglo-French and Israeli troops from Egypt.

Though India was determined not to be involved in a war, it must be remembered that no country could live in isolation at the present moment.

"A world war will certainly affect our reconstruction programme and change the character of the Second Five-Year Plan we have undertaken."

MAIN TASK

The main task before the nation still remained.

It was to achieve social and economic emancipation. With the attainment of political freedom, one phase of India's revolution was over.

But economic independence would come only if they could successfully implement the Five-Year Plan.

The question of war or peace had to be reviewed in this perspective.

War would affect the entire plan and the programme of national reconstruction.

"A war today is disastrous. The powerful blocs are pitted against each other armed to the tooth. In this atomic age war will mean the total destruction of the world."

Mr. Nehru explained India's policy of peace and her independent stand on foreign affairs.

In the beginning both the Soviet and Western blocs were suspicious. But slowly they came to realise and started appreciating our foreign policy.

MAJOR THREAT

The present tension in the world and the cold war were due to the great Powers being divided into two rival blocs.

Both the camps were being strengthened militarily and this constituted a "major threat" to world peace.

In this situation India was determined to pursue a policy of not aligning herself with any of the blocs.

This policy was attracting the attention of the big Powers in both the blocs and India was being respected in the comity of nations.

"In our own way we lent our services for maintaining peace. Our efforts succeeded to a large extent in Korea and Indo-China."

SUDDEN TURN

But world events took a sudden turn for the worse. It started with the crisis over the Suez Canal—immediately after the Egyptian Government decided to nationalise the Canal Company.

Things were, however, improving and a meeting was arranged to solve the problem through negotiations. But before the meeting could take place came "the worst type of aggression in recent history."

Israeli troops invaded Egyptian soil, followed soon by the aggression of France and England.

When the situation was "pretty bad," Soviet Russia said it would use force in Egypt if France and Britain did not withdraw their forces as Russia was determined to stop the war in Egypt.

This could very well become a signal for war. All the big Powers would have been involved in the war with atom bombs and other destructive weapons.

"Fortunately it did not happen and the United Nations succeeded in making France and Britain agree to a cease-fire."

PANCH SHILA

Mr. Nehru here referred to the five principles of co-existence proposed by India and first signed by Mr. Nehru and the Prime Minister of China, Mr. Chou En-lai.

"We proposed this Panch Shila to the world and many nations in Asia as also in Europe agreed to it.

"But the aggression of Egypt is nothing short of a violation of this principle."

He did not want to harm any nation. "I want to see the prosperity of all the nations just as we desire to make our own country prosperous."

Unfortunately in the past some Western Powers, for their own prosperity, harmed the growth of some Asian countries. They were kept in bondage and their progress was hampered.

RESURGENT ASIA

The same process was being tried in West Asia.

But the world had changed and a new Asia—a resurgent Asia—had been born out of the turmoil of centuries. The clock could not be sent back any more.

The Prime Minister then referred to the situation in Hungary and analysed the "new process of democration" that had started in the Soviet Union and the Eastern European countries under her influence.

What was happening in Hungary, he said, was a "civil conflict—an internal strife." In that conflict Russian troops also took part.

FOREIGN BASES

Mr. Nehru expressed abhorence for foreign military bases of stationing of foreign troops "wherever they might be."

He said: "It is wrong in principle. It offends the severeignty of the nation concerned."

There were many countries both in Europe and Asia which allowed foreign troops or foreign air bases in their countries.

In Eastern European countries, which were under Soviet influence, Russian troops were posted under the Warsaw Treaty.

This had been done, it was explained by them, because of a military threat caused by the existence of NATO.

FEAR, MISTRUST

In Asia there was also such a military alliance called SEATO though India, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon were out of it.

But other States were there and they allowed foreign troops to use their military bases.

In West Asia, there was the Baghdad Pact "We are opposed to both these pacts because we oppose them on principle."

Existence of such treaties caused fear in the minds of other countries. It created disruption and mistrust among neighbouring countries and led to a race for armaments.

Here the Prime Minister referred to the case of Egypt. He said Iraq was in the Baghdad Pact but Egypt had preferred to keep out of it.

Egypt was naturally afraid and wanted to increase her military strength. She did not get supply of arms from Western Powers and turned to the Soviet bloc for help.

This again created suspicion in the West about the intentions of Egypt.

In the same strain, the Prime Minister expressed his opposition to the NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Such military alliances "only keep it the cold war."

The Prime Minister referred once again to the situation in Hungary, analysing the cause for this trouble. Mr. Nehru referred to the New Changes in the Soviet Union which came about after the twentieth Soviet Communist Party Congress and the progress was registered in various directions.

WELCOME CHANGE

With Stalin's death a new process of demonstration had started in the Soviet Union.

It was a "welcome change" because it meant more freedom and removal of barriers.

The process when carried to the countries in Eastern Europe, however, caused some difficulties.

In Poland because of "able and wise" leadership the change was brought about in a peaceful manner.

But in Hungary, this led to bloodsheds and caused death to thousands of people—both Hungarians and Russians.

Soviet troops were already stationed there and the Hungarian Government asked for their help to restore order.

All this happened because of the absence of an able leadership in Hungary.

If Hungary also had an able leadership, as in Poland, this bloodshed could have been avoided and the "desired change would have come in a peaceful manner."

Mr. Nehru said that they were obviously concerned at the happenings in Hungary and those killed in the "civil conflict" had "our fullest sympathy."—UPI.

Minister Visits Welfare Centres

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Minister for Labour, Mr. Din Dayal Gupta, accompanied by Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Deputy Minister for Education and chairman of the Labour Welfare Board visited some of the labour welfare centres in Bombay today and acquainted himself with the activities there.

At the Arthur Road centre, he watched a cooking demonstration by representatives of the Nutrition Section of the Haffkine Institute and a drill by girls. He was given a guard of honour by the centre's girl guides.

At the Worli centre, he inspected the nursery school, where the children staged a small entertainment programme and saw them taking their evening snacks and milk.

YUGOSLAV TEAM LEAVES BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The five-member Yugoslav women's delegation, who were on a goodwill visit to India from October 30, left Bombay for Yugoslavia, today.

The delegation called on Miss Indumati Chimanlal, Minister for Social Welfare, and Mrs. Nirmala Raje Bhosle, Deputy Minister for Education, at the Sachivalaya, visited the Beggars' Home at Chembur, had tea with an Indian family and visited the Khadi and Village Industries Emporium, yesterday.

U Ba Swe Feted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

His Holiness Syedna Dr. Taher Saifuddin, Head Priest of the Dawoodi Bohras, gave a dinner on the lawns of Faisee Mahal, Malabar Hill in honour of the Prime Minister of the Republic of Burma, U Ba Swe.

The dinner was attended by about 200 prominent citizens and heads of delegates to the Asian Socialist Conference.

Among those present were Mr. Gangasaran Sinha, chairman of the Praja Socialist Party and Socialist leaders from other countries.

Conspicuous among those absent was the Israeli delegation headed by Moshe Sharett, the former Premier of Israel.

The lawns were tastefully decorated with multi-coloured lights and looked like a veritable fairy land.

Engineering College To Be Expanded

Sentinel Correspondent

ALIGARH, Nov. 10.

The Union Government has sanctioned a grant of Rs. nine lakhs to the Aligarh University Engineering College for expansion.

The grant is to be spent this year.

Out of the amount Rs. two lakhs will be given immediately and the balance after the work starts.

Pavilion At Congress Show

The progress of the development schemes in Bombay State has been depicted through charts and models, in the Bombay Government pavilion at the Congress Exhibition at Calcutta. Cottage industries and small-scale industries are represented by copper articles, sandalwood articles, silk and cotton sarees, Patan patolas, lacquer work, bamboo and cane articles, and about 50 varieties of hand-made paper and selected handloom products. There is a separate section for the jail industry in which articles prepared by the prisoners like pile-carpets loom carpets, handloom products and paper factory articles are exhibited. The films produced by the Directorate of Publicity of the State Government are exhibited daily in the amusement hall in the exhibition.

ELECTION MANIFESTO STRESSES TASKS BEFORE CONGRESSMEN

CALCUTTA, November 10.

THE A.I.C.C. sub-committee today informally discussed an eight-point broad outline of the Election Manifesto prepared by the Union Planning Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

A closed-door meeting of the A.I.C.C. Sub-committee to discuss the manifesto was held here today at a small enclousure behind the main dais constructed of the A.I.C.C.

The members heard the views of Prime Minister Nehru on the subject.

Mr. Nanda's outline which covers the achievements of the Congress Government during the last five years, stresses the need for quick and effective action for the establishment of the Socialist pattern of society and raising of internal resources, emphasises the necessity of increased production, and better co-operation between the public and the administration, promises better social and public welfare, and explains to the nation the Congress Government's stand on the various national problems and India's foreign policy based on Panchshila.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Among the achievements of the Congress Government during the last five years, the outline lists the following points:—

(A) Large increase in agricultural and industrial production.

(B) Abolition of intermediaries in land system.

(C) A number of river valley projects which have already started yielding benefits.

(D) Community Projects and National Extension Services which have already covered one-fourth of the country.

(E) A number of projects like Sindri, Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory, oil refineries, etc., which have been completed leading to the foundation being laid for a larg,, expansion of steel industry.

(F) Rehabilitation of the transport system.

(G) Considerable expansion of the postal, telegram and other communication services and nationalisation of air services.

(H) Satisfactory progress in the task of rehabilitation of displaced persons from Pakistan.

(I) Progress in supply of drinking water and malaria control schemes.

(J) Setting up of important national laboratories and research institutions.

(K) Maintenance of better industrial relations and growth of the trade union movement.

(L) Further progress in respect of social security measures.

(M) Establishment of the State Bank of India.

(N) The enactment of an amended Company Act and the nationalisation of Life Insurance.

(O) The welfare programmes undertaken for backward classes.

TASK AHEAD

For implementation of the Socialist pattern of society the draft outline of the manifesto suggests that the Congress should give consideration to the following major questions:—Disparities in income and wealth, regional disparities, underprivileged sections of the community, social and agrarian reforms, labour and employment.

In order to raise internal resources stress is laid on savings and austerity and change in the outlook regarding taxation.

On increased production and economic development prior consideration is given to agricultural production and animal husbandry.

The industrial sector includes large scale, small scale and cottage industries.

Importance is also laid on the development of power and transport.

The draft also stressed the necessity of research work, and technical education.

Steps to keep down prices of essential commodities are also suggested in this connection.

SOCIAL SERVICE

The programme for Social Service and Welfare includes basic education, welfare of students and youths.

It suggests steps for encouraging national languages, of cultural development, arts and science.

The outline also stresses immediate action for better housing and clearance of slums, prohibition and rehabilitation of displaced persons.

In the internal sphere the outline points out the steps taken for reorganisation of States and stresses the need for discipline and unity.—UPI.

Plan Study For Hard Work

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

Mr. Nehru said here today that the second Five-Year Plan should be included in the carricula of schools and colleges.

Addressing a public meeting at the Calcutta maidan, he said that factory and mill owners should hold special classes of workers to explain in details the contents of the Plan.

"We want everybody to work hard for increased production, but how can the workers produce more when they are ignorant of the aims and objectives of the Plan?

"Make them understand the Plan and they will work harder."—UPI.

Way To World Brotherhood

BOMBAY, Saturday.

East and West must be brought closer to pave the way for international brotherhood, said Sardar B. B. Dalip Singh, Sheriff of Bombay here today.

He was speaking at the Diwali annual dinner and dance party of the East and West Council of Friends at Mirabelle hotel this evening.

Mr. K. R. Hebbar founder-director of the Council, welcomed the guest of honour.

For Land Consolidation

Nehru Commends China's Method

CALCUTTA, November 10.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU, strongly recommended today further expansion of the public sector in industries and the development of co-operatives in agriculture.

The Prime Minister, speaking to the election manifesto sub-committee of the AICC, described these as basic necessities for the country's prosperity.

It was elementary knowledge, he is reported to have said, that for national prosperity the country needed more production both in the field of agricultural and of industries.

Mr. Nehru said that planned development for more production required striking a balance between the contradictory elements in the field of production.

There were contradictions, for example, between heavy and small industries, between public and private sectors and between industries and agriculture.

CHINA'S EXAMPLE

While recommending extension of the public sector and emphasis on heavy industries, Mr. Nehru felt that fragmentation of land holdings was a serious barrier to greater production in agriculture.

There were two methods for consolidation of land holdings into bigger farms-first by reverting to big landlord farms and the second by developing co-operatives in agriculture, he is reported to have told the AICC.

Mr. Nehru said that the country could not afford to go back to feudalism, which was banished for ever.

The only other course was that of co-operatives, the institutional machinery for developing which would be the community development projects and the national extension service.

Herein Mr. Nehru cited the instance of China, which, he said almost similar problems as that of India.

Appreciating quick pace in China, he said it was possible for the country to make remarkable progress within a very short time because of its industrious people and wise leadership.

The Leadership in China was wise because, Mr. Nehru said, at no stage of their development popular opinion was ignored.

There were various stages of popular consultation before a particular scheme was put into operation, so that there was extensive popular co-operation and initiative in the implementation of national projects.

The Prime Minister thought that India had much to learn from the experiences of China, which had definitely found a balance between different contradictory forces in the country.

China, he said, had framed her policies adapting to the needs of the country and perhaps not in conformity with orthodox theories of Communism.

Therein lay the wisdom of the Chinese leadership, Mr. Nehru is stated to have pointed out.

There were several other factors contributing to the success of Chinese planning and development, Mr. Nehru said.

While proper respect and reguard for popular opinion were Chinese Government and people were ruthless in eliminating the emphasised, the Prime Minister is learnt to have explained, the hindering forces of nature that stood against the fulfilment of their objectives.

No inhibition or superstition ever held them back, Mr. Nehru said.

He also referred to the great march of the Soviet Union towards economic prosperity through large-scale planning.

The keynote of Soviet prosperity, Mr. Nehru is reported to have said, lay in the building of a sound base for capital resources by putting emphasis on heavy industries and consolidating agriculture.

It was this heavy industry that helped the Soviet Union to fight back Nazi aggression.—UPI.

Nehru Defines Role Of Two Sectors

CALCUTTA, November 10.

PRIME MINISTER NEHRU DECLARED THAT INDIA WAS TRYING TO EVOLVE A NEW TYPE OF SOCIALISM — A MIDDLE PATH BETWEEN ORTHODOX PRACTICES OF THE COMMUNIST AND THE CAPITALIST COUNTRIES

Addressing AICC sub-Committees on election manifesto and Congress organisation, Mr. Nehru said that the development problem of the country required a clear definition of the Socialism India sought to evolve.

It was no use, he said, talking in vague terms about the conception of a Socialist pattern of society.

It was necessary for the country to have clear ideas which should be translated into practice.

The election manifesto of the Congress should give an idea in some detail of the Socialist pattern of society.

He also answered various criticisms levelled against the idea of having such a society in India as well as in the foreign Press.

The Prime Minister declared that India was trying to evolve a new type of Socialism—not found in Communist or capitalist countries.

MIDDLE PATH

"We are trying to evolve a middle path which avoids the evils of both the themes," he said.

The findings of these committees will be finalised tomorrow, when the committees will meet again in the morning.

The Working Committee will meet at 11 a.m. tomorrow morning to consider the recommendations of the two sub-committees.

Eradication of poverty from the country should be the main objective of Congressmen during the next five years.

This was emphasised by the Prime Minister, addressing the AICC Sub-committee on Organisational Matters this morning.

The Prime Minister was understood to have said that though the country had achieved progress in manifold directions poverty remained in the country.

It was true that India was a poor and under-developed country compared to advanced states of Europe and America, but Congressmen should not leave, the Prime Minister emphasised, the matter at that.

They could play a positive role in this direction by doing constructive work and helping the government in their execution of development projects.

Mr. Nehru said that though India was poor at present, it had tremendous possibilities of becoming big and rich.

People should not forget the immense resources India had with regard to minerals, oil etc., he added.

How could the country make quick and steady progress? he asked.

The only salvation lay in the establishment of heavy industry.

Production of machines and machineries should be given top priority as these could only take the country forward towards progress and prosperity.

THE BASIC INDUSTRY HOWEVER, HE SAID, COULD ONLY BE DEVELOPED BY THE PUBLIC SECTOR. THIS IMPORTANT SECTOR COULD NOT BE LEFT IN THE HANDS OF PRIVATE SECTOR, HE SAID.

He, however, pointed out that the private sector would be provided with enough opportunity to make its effective contribution in the advancement of the country.

Continuing the Prime Minister said that during the interim period the people might be put to a little hardship because of shortage of consumer goods.

Congressmen, Mr. Nehru said, should convince the people about the need for establishment of basic industry even if it meant the sacrifice to some extent of consumer goods.

FOR MASSES

The main idea, Mr. Nehru said, was to create wealth in the country—wealth not in the hands of a few but wealth in hands of millions.

This could only be achieved by establishment of heavy industry, he said.

In this connection, Mr. Nehru, however, pointed out that there should be a balance between heavy and other industries.

There was no hard and fast rule as to how it should be done.

Further dwelling on the point Mr. Nehru said that the Socialist pattern of society could not be achieved if the public sector was not developed efficiently and quickly.

There had been criticism of the Government policy with regard to expansion of heavy and basic industry by the public sector.

But those who criticised this point forgot that if heavy industry was left to the private sector, the Congress would never achieve the cherished goal of Socialism.

Referring to criticisms of corruption in the public sector, Mr. Nehru said that experts invited by the Government of India, however, did not admit that the officers and men were in an any way inferior to those in other advanced countries.

He, however, thought that the public sector should be treated as institutions and as such the officers and men working there should be given proper training before they took up their jobs.

INDISCIPLINE

Turning to other problems facing the country, the Prime Minister said that often he noticed indiscipline among youngmen and Congressmen.

This definitely weakened all the good causes for which they stood.

No nation could progress unless it was diciplined.

Discipline should be cultivated from within and should not be imposed by others.

In Communist countries discipline was imposed by the Government.

PEOPLE MIGHT CRITICISE THAT METHOD. THEY MIGHT NOT LIKE THE WAY PEOPLE WERE ASKED TO DO A PARTICULAR JOB. BUT NOBODY COULD DENY THAT QUICKEST RESULTS WERE ACHIEVED IN THOSE COUNTRIES THAN IN OUR OWN COUNTRY, HE SAID.

In this connection the Prime Minister referred to destruction of crops by sparrows in China.

He said only a few years back the Chinese Government asked the people to destroy sparrows in the country.

Within a short time there were no sparrows in China.

FOOD OUTPUT

Referring to the question of increased food production, Mr. Nehru said that although much success had been achieved in this direction many things remained to be done.

It was true while modern technique of food production was being employed in many places there were others which were still ignorant about them.

A major factor which stood largely in the way of increased food production was fragmentation of land holdings.

He could not understand how this had been continuing for centuries in this country which had been poor all along.

This was a national wastage and it must be stopped.

There might be sentimental groups for such fragmentation but there could be no economic basis for this.

He, for one, he said, would not mind hurting the feelings of the people if they stuck to the old ways.

Concluding Mr. Nehru said that these were some of the problems facing the country today and if they were not tackled the country could not progress.

Congress, he said, should ponder over the issues and take effective steps for eradicating the evils.—UPI.

CITY GOANS TO FETE MORARJI

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Goans of Bombay will give a reception to Mr. Morarji Desai, Commerce and Industries Minister, Government of India, on Monday at 4 p.m. at the St. Xavier's High School Ground, Dhobi Talao.

An address will be presented to Mr. Desai on the occasion.

Those who are desirous of attending the reception should get in touch with the Secretary, Reception Committee Rokerya Chambers, Sorabji Santook, Bombay 2.

Prohibition Raids

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Prohibition Police, in a series of 34 dry law raids in the last 24 hours, arrested 18 persons and seized 38 gallons of illicit liquor and 1,800 gallons of wash collectively valued at Rs. 7,000.

In a raid at New Bhavan Chawl, Albert Road, Nagpada, the police seized 366 lb. of narcotics and arrested one person found in possession of them.

MATINEE TODAY 11-45 a.m.
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Zindgi ke Mele
IMPERIAL 3, 6, 9

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FINANCE CHRONICLE

FURTHER DROP IN COTTON MARKET

Increased Selling On Large Arrivals

BOMBAY, November 10.

THE forward cotton market was again depressed on increased selling and absence of buying support.

The forward cotton market ruled quiet today on renewed selling influenced by increased arrivals estimated at about twenty thousand bales.

At the opening Jarili March was quoted at Rs. 657-8 against yesterday's close at Rs. 661-8 and declined at Rs. 655 on renewed selling.

Vijay April opened at Rs. 756 against the previous close at Rs. 760 and declined at Rs. 754 on increased selling.

Later on there was further selling and the market kept on declining.

The market closed as under:

Jarilla March	651	8	0
Vijay April	750	0	0

Gold & Silver

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

The Bullion market was quiet today under scattered selling.

At the opening forward silver was quoted at Rs 171-14 against the previous close at Rs. 172-5. Trading in the next settlement started today at Rs. 172-11 Ready silver was quoted at Rs. 171-12.

Forward gold was quoted at Rs. 104 against the previous close at Rs. 104-3. Business in next settlement was reported at Rs 104-4.

Ready gold was quoted at Rs. 104 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs 68-8.

The market closed as under:

Ready Silver	171	13	0
Kartak	171	13	0
Magsar	172	10	0
Ready Gold	104	0	0
Kartak	104	0	0
Magsar	103	12	0
Sovereigns	68	8	0

Indore

INDORE, November 10.

Silver: Opening 172/8 highest 172/15 lowest 172/8 closing 172/14/6.

Secunderabad

HYDERABAD, November 10.

The following are today's ready rates in the Secunderabad bullion market:—

Silver: Opening 171 highest 171/10 lowest 171 closing 171/8.

Gold: Opening 103/10 highest 103/12 lowest 103/6 closing 103/8.

Akola Markets

AKOLA November 10.

Cotton carts arrival 1237 Cotton grade 197/3 Rs 310 Rs 290 Cottonseeds ready Rs 91 to 91/8 Posh Rs 75/3 Ground nut oil ready Rs 55/56 Posh Rs 48/3 Mung Rs 82 83 Urad Rs 84 85.

Singapore Markets

SINGAPORE, November 10.

Tin 403-1/4 Rubber closed Peppers white 117 Black fob 83 Black 81 Singapore Coprah fob 27-1/4 Coconut oil 44 mixed Coprah cif Bombay 785 Coconut oil cif Bombay 1228.

American Markets

NEW YORK, November 9.

TIN: November 104.50 December 101.75 January 99.75 February 99.25 March 99 April through October 98.75.

WOOL: December 179.5 March 179.5 May 17 July 17s October 173.5 December 172 March 172.

GREASE WOOL: December 152.5 March 151 May 14 July 145.5 October 144 December 142.5 March 140.5.

SUGAR March 3.43 May 3.42 July September 3.44 Sales 203 lots.

RUBBER: Old contract December 34.90 Sales ten lots new contract December 34.65 March 34.00 May 33.60 July 33.20 September 32.75 November 32.25 Sales five lots

CHICAGO WHEAT: December high 293 low 237-1/2 close 23-1/4 March 242 May 241-1/4 July 229 September 231-1.

New York Cotton

NEW YORK, November 9.

NEW YORK

December 34.00 March 34.03 May 34.15/34.16 July 33.91/33.92 October 33.21 December 33.21 March 33.13 Spot 34.60.

NEW ORLEANS

December 34.01 March 34.06 May 34.16 July 33.94 October 33.22 December 33.21 March 33.17 Spot 33.40.

Ceylon-U. S. Freight Rate Increase

NEW YORK, November 10.

The Ceylon-U.S.A. Conference has announced that its members have informed shippers that all basis and through rates of freight will be increased by 10 per cent, adjusted to the nearest "dol. 25 cents of multiple" with the exception of tea, fresh coconuts' coconut shell dessicoated coconut, charcoal plumbago cinnamon copra fibre and coconut oil which will bear 5 per cent, adjusted to the nearest "25 dollar cents."

The increase will be applicable to all vessels entering Colombo from this month.—NAFEN.

Share Bazar Closed

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed today for settlement purposes.

In private Tata Steel Ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 191-4. Indian Irons at Rs. 33-15, Dyeings Rs. 618-2, Century Rs. 543, Bombay Burmah Rs. 716-4 and Scindia Rs. 18-12.

Later on Tata Steels were done at Rs. 191, Indian Irons at Rs. 34, Dyeings at Rs. 619-8, Kohinoors at Rs. 342-8, Century at Rs. 544, Rayons at Rs. 258-8, Locos at Rs. 167 and Scindia Rs 18-15.

OTHER BOMBAY MARKETS

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

Cloves

CLOVES Rs. 277, CASSIA Rs. 58, MERCURY Rs. 1215, KARTAK 1190 to 1200 CAMPHOR Rs. 2-14.

Gur

KOPARGAON No. 1 NEW Rs 19, KOPARGAON No 2 Rs. 18, No. 3 Rs. 16/8 MADRAS BAGS Rs. 17-12 KOLHAPUR NEW Rs. 23 No 2 Rs. 20 No 3 Rs. 17

Copra

RAJAPUR Rs. 375, ALLEPPY Rs. 335, OFFICE Rs. 292, GINGER Rs. 70.

Sugar

INDIAN 2½ Mds. Rs. 89, INDIAN BETTER QUALITY Rs 102, BRITISH REFINED Rs. 93.

Ghee

B L R 65, M J 61, B K Rs. 63 VISHNU Rs. 60, KHAMBHALIA Rs. 61-8, BELGAUM No 1 Rs. 50 BELGAUM No 2 Rs. 49, SANKESHWAR Rs. 48, B C Rs. 59.

Hessian

Ready 45 x 11 Pics 102 Oct-Dec Pic 96 1/2, Jan 95 1/2 40x3 Pics 68, 50 x 10 Pics 86, 40 x 10 Pics 82, DW Bags Rs. 104, Oct-Nov Rs. 102, Jan. 103/8 B Twill Rs. 126 Liverpool Rs. 138/8 Twin Rs. 49.

Pepper

READY Rs 92 MAGSAR Rs 605 to 610, MAHA Rs. 605 to 610

Metal Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

Copper Ready	196	8	0
Kartak	196	8	0
Magsar	197	8	0
Zinc Ready	67	8	0
Kartak	67	8	0
Mgsar	68	4	0
Lead ready	84	0	0
Kartak	84	0	0
Magsar	84	0	0
Tin Ready	138	0	0
Kartak	137	0	0
Magsar	135	0	0

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

Ready 120 Japan	3	14	0
Ready 150 Japan	4	4	0
Ready 120 Italy	3	15	0
Ready 150 Italy	3	11	3
40x2 STAPLE FIBRE DEC			
Opening	612	0	0
Highest	612	0	0
Lowest	609	0	0
Close	611	0	0
120 DULL CONE DEC			
Opening	762	0	0
Highest	769	0	0
Lowest	760	0	0
Close	762	0	0

Threat To South Africa's Sugarcane Plantations

CAPE TOWN, November 10.

Natal's vast sugar cane plantations, which fetch their owners more than £20,000,000 a year are threatened by one of the deadliest plant diseases known to growers.

It is the highly contagious gummosis, which spreads rapidly once it has obtained a hold.

A warning describing the disease and its symptoms has been issued by the experimental station of the South African Sugar Association.

The condition can be spread from one field to another by being carried on the feet of plantation workers. Dwww

Many acres of young cane have had to be ploughed in.

Although known and dreaded in other sugar-producing countries, this is the first time that gummosis has browen out in South Africa. WW

It is believed that it may have been introduced into the Union in the early days of sugar farming, but has remained dormant until now.—NAFEN.

Produce Market

BOMBAY, Nov. 10.

On reports of small receipts, the produce market displayed steady tone this morning.

But at the opening, the drop in cotton prices discouraged buyers.

Groundnuts February opened at Rs. 142-8 and declined at Rs. 142.

Castorseeds May were placed at Rs. 143. Cottonseeds February were placed at Rs. 85.

Linseed ruled steady on higher London quotations as the oil was raised by £3. Ready was quoted at Rs. 32-4.

Day's range was as under:

Groundnuts February opening Rs. 142-4, high Rs. 142-12, low Rs. 141-4, close Rs. 141-4.

Castorseeds May opening Rs. 143-4, high Rs. 143-14, low Rs. 142-4, close Rs. 142-8.

Cottonseed February opening Rs. 86, high Rs. 86-4, low Rs. 85-4, close Rs. 85-4.

GROUNDNUTS			
Quality	33	12	0
Khandesh	34	12	0
Nizam	33	8	0
Dec-Jan. delivery	28	2	0
February	141	4	0
CASTORSEEDS			
May	142	8	0
Madras	30	2	0
Kanpur Bold	29	0	0
Gujarat	30	2	0
COTTONSEEDS			
February	85	0	0
LINSEED			
Ready	31	8	0
Oct-Nov.	31	12	0
Feb-March	28	10	0
May delivery	27	5	0
KARDI			
Bold	18	4	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Ready	26	12	0
OILS			
Groundnut Receipt	19	4	0
November	17	14	0
December	16	8	0
January	16	7	0
Linseed Ready	16	14	0
Castor Oil Commercial	17	4	0
B S S	18	2	0

HyderabadOil

HYDERABAD, November 10.

The following are today's official closing quotations of the Hyderabad oilseeds exchange.

Castor May opening 130 highest 103/4 lowest 129/12 closing 130.

Groundnut oil December opening 14/13 highest 14/13 lowest 14/10 closing 14/10/6.

Following are ready rates seeds: Castorseed 64 Groundnut seed 58 Groundnut ready (old) 62 (new) 60 Tilseed 120 to 125 Cottonseed (small) 70 Cottonseed (big) 68 Kardiseed 50 Mouhwaseed 60.

OILS: Castor oil 18/2 Tilseed oil 23 Cotton oil 22 Kardi oil 21 and Mouhwa oil 19/8.

Nagpur

NAGPUR, November 10.

Cottonseeds 95 Groundnutseeds 28/8 Groundnut oil 60 Linseeds 21/8 Linseeds oil 52 Tilseeds 37/8 Til oil 75 Coconut oil 61/12.

Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, November 10.

Castorseeds 139/10 G oil December 23/12 G oil November 26 Rajkot oil 20/13.

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, November 10.

Ready Wheat Rs 15/4 to 16/8 Gram Rs 12/6 to 13 Barley Rs 13/12 Bejnar Rs 13/8 Maize Rs 12/8 Bajra Rs 13/4 Jowar Rs 14 Guwar Rs 10 Rice Bagmati Rs 23 to 27 Coarse Rs 15/12 Peas Dara Green Rs 13 White Rs 14/8 Mater Dal Rs 15 Arhar Rs 12/12 Arhar Dal Rs 16/14 Urd Rs 17 to 19 Moong Rs 14/8 Masoor Rs 17/4 Oats Rs 14 Methi Rs 17.

Trade stocks Wheat 73 Gram 111 Bejhar 3 Peas 37 Arhar 73 khattles.

Gur pansera Rs 14 to 15/2 Crystal Sugar wholesale mill delivery Jaswant Rs 27/13 Simbhaoli Rs 28/4 Daurala Rs 28 to 29 Mangoorpur Rs 27/10 to 29 Rampur Rs 30 Retail Rs 30 Khandsari Rs 22 to 26.

Oilseed Sarson Rs 30 Taramira Rs 28 to 29 Groundnut Rs 16/8 Cotton seed Rs 13 Mustardoil Rs 82 Groundnut oil Rs 65 Vegitable product Rs 35/8 Cake Rs 10/4.

Futures open Silver Rs 173/8 Peas Mangsir Rs 12/8 Jeth Rs 10/5 Peas White Mangsir Rs 12/7/10½ Jeth Rs 10/13/9 Arhar Mangsir Rs 12/7/9 Jeth Rs 10/15/3 Urd Maha Rs 16/8 Gur Fagun Rs 10/4/9.

Receipts And Exports Of Cotton

Receipts from 1st September to 8th November.

	1956 Bales	1955 Bales
By Rail and Sea	130287	188891
By Road (estimated)	8000	3500
Total	138287	192391

Export from 1st September to 8th November.

	1956 Bales	1955 Bales
United Kingdom	2269	15584
Continent	577	31124
Hongkong	835	12626
China	2927	29938
Japan	12606	55393
U. S. A.	75	608
Other Countries	339	3598
Total al Foreign Countries	19628	148871
Coast Ports	4929	27151
Total	24557	176022

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales
Export by Rail from 1st September to 8th November 1956	57194
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September to 8th November 1956	252195
Same perod last year	241500
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 8th November 1956	435909
Same time last year	647138

Merchants' Chamber Reception

Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Mr. Adolf Scharf, Austrian Vice-Chancellor, and Mr. Murarji Vaidya, at a reception to the Austrian leader given by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. Another guest at reception was Burma's Premier, U Ba Swe.

Triumph Of Reason Hailed In UNESCO

NEW DELHI, November 10.

THE Anglo-French attack on Egypt was the subject of critical comment for the fourth successive day at the plenary meeting of the UNESCO general conference here today. The conference was continuing discussion on the director-general's report and budget proposals.

The Canadian delegate, Mr. L. W. Brockington, recalled Mr. Nehru's speech at the opening session and said that all delegations were moved by the calm and sincere tone of the speech.

He thought that all those present were aware of the efforts of India and Canada, both of whom, he was sure, would continue to make such efforts "to bring the world back to the sanity and sanctity of an honourable settlement in the near east and to ensure the substitution of the force of law for the law of force, wherever violence rages."

He hoped that UNESCO could be the house of free friendly, and fruitful discussion and that above the thunders and clamours of a robust world, there would always be heard the voice of reason—the music of humanity.

CORRECT PATH

The Yugoslav delegate Mr. Krsto Bulajik said that the events in the course of the last two years had given the hope that a correct path had been chosen for solving the outstanding world problems.

However, the events which occurred in the last few days, particularly the armed aggression launched against Egypt by the United Kingdom, France and Israel, had dealt a heavy blow to those hopes.

"Unfortunately, this will necessarily have a negative influence on the process of rapproachment and better understanding among the peoples of the East and West."

He pointed out that such methods, nevertheless, had been condemned, to an extent unknown so far, by the whole of the world public opinion, which gave everyone a new hope, that peace would be preserved.

"It is only natural that this general condemnation should be reflected in this conference."

SPADE A SPADE

The delegate of Saudi Arabia, Mr. Yusuf Alfozan, associated himself fully with the views expressed by Mr. Nehru on the situation in West Asia

The Egyptian delegate, he said, had expressed his views and quoted the opinion of great leaders like Mr. Eisenhower and Lord Attlee.

Those views laid great stress on the importance of peace in the world and against the use of force and aggression."

But an honourable fellow delegate, while speaking, mentioned that the United Kingdom went to Egypt to stop fighting.

He asked whether stopping fighting or preventing aggression was to help the aggression against Egypt by bombing the civilians of Egypt.

Egypt was not an aggressor nor had she provoked anyone. Yet it was stated that the presence of U K and her allies in that areas was for the preservation of peace and for preventing the fighting from spreading to other areas.

"We should be more realistic and call a chalk a chalk and a cheese a cheese.—UPI.

India Plans To Buy Soviet Equipment

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

India will buy from the U.S.S.R six portable field radio communication sets, three twelve-ton diesel engine trucks and other equipment at a cost of Rs. 3.5 lakhs.

An agreement to this effect was signed here yesterday by Mr. R. K. Ramdhyani, secretary, Union Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, and Messrs. B. G. Sizonenko and E. A. Oleinik on behalf of Technompormimport — a trade organisation in the Soviet Union.

This equipment will be issued by the field parties conducting geophysical operations in regions like Rajasthan and other hilly areas. —UPI.

Defaulting K.M.T. Can Now Vote

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10

The plenary session of UNESCO today agreed to give Nationalist China the right to vote at all meetings of the ninth session of the general conference.

The session adopted the administrative commission's recommendations.

The vote was 33 votes in favour and 19 against, with seven abstentions including India and Nepal.

Delegates from 18 countries were absent.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Kemenov, had said that if in spite of non-payment of dues to UNESCO, Nationalist China were allowed to vote, it would only mean endorsement of default.

Nationalist China's sponsors, he said, had not come forward to pay the contribution on its behalf.—UPI.

Assistance To Small Industries

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10

The Government of India has formulated a new procedure to assist small-scale industries in participating in the Central Governments store purchase programme it was officially announced.

This is one of the means to help development of small-scale industries during the Second Five-Year Plan.

A special organisation is being set up in the National Small Industries Corporation to implement this programme and also for effecting necessary liaison between the Central Government purchasing departments and the small industries.—UPI.

COMMUNICATIONS TO SAUDI ARABIA BARRED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Director General, Overseas Communications Service, notifies that until further notice incoming and outgoing messages in code or other secret language to and from Saudi Arabia are not admitted.

Radio telephone and all other telecommunication services to and from Cyprus are now functioning normally.

TELEGRAMS TO HUNGARY.

Telegraphic communications to Hungary is interrupted and telegrams to that country are subject to indefinite delay.

SEA MAILS

The next despatch of overseas mails from India for Britain and Ireland, Europe, British West Africa, Nigeria and Gold Coast will be made from Bombay by Hall Lines s.s. City of Yokohama on November 13.

Mails arriving in Bombay Foreign Post upto 6 p.m. on November 12, will be included in the despatch subject to limit of shipping space.

P. M'S FUND

NEW DELHI, November 10.

A sum of Rs 57,070-4-8 was received in the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund during the period October 24 to 31, 1956.

Outstanding contributions from abroad are Rs 1,905-12-0 received through the Indian High Commission in the U. K. and Rs 1,100 from the Indian National Association, Gwadur.

The Sir Dorabji Tata Trust Bombay, has contributed Rs 25,000 and the Sir Ratan Tata Charities, Bombay, Rs 10,000.

Board Will Conduct Common SSE

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The Union Government has reconstituted the Central Board of Secondary Education to raise the standard of secondary education and carrying out reforms in the system of examinations.

It was thought expedient to establish an organisation which would conduct a common All-India higher secondary school examination to which candidates belonging to any State in the Indian Union could be admitted.

This would meet the needs of students whose parents have to move from one State to another.

The headquarters of the Board will be at Ajmer.

Its services may be availed of by any State in the Indian Union and it will have power to affiliate institutions, located in any part of the Union, which wish to prepare candidates for its examinations.

The Board shall have powers to prescribe courses of instruction for the examinations conducted by the Board, to conduct examinations and to grant certificates to successful persons.

The Board is also authorised to supervise the residence, health and discipline of the students of recognised institutions and to make arrangements for promoting their general welfare.

MILK CONTROL LIFTED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Union Government has cancelled the Bombay Milk (Regulation of Use and Sale) Order, 1955 by their Notification No. SRO-2526, of October 31, which has been republished in part IVC of the Government Gazette, Extraordinary, dated November 10, 1956.

The restrictions on supply, storage and use of fresh milk, condensed milk, full cream milk powder, in hotels in Greater Bombay and compulsory use of skim milk powder for the preparation of tea and coffee have been removed from November 1, 1956.

German Technical Team Arrives

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The four-member German technical mission led by Prof. August Rucker, Minister of Education in Bavaria, now in India on a five-week tour will arrive in Bombay tomorrow by air.

The mission which is now visiting important technical institutions, national laboratories and universities to acquaint themselves with the nature and standard of work in technical education and research in the country.

DP's Compensation Claims

NEW DELHI, November 10.

Cases have come to notice in which displaced persons have filed compensation applications in different regions or with different authorities without indicating anywhere that they have already filed applications elsewhere, says a Delhi Press note.

They are warned in their own interest not to file more than one compensation application.

Mahasabha Wants To End Bilingual State: Poll Plank

JODHPUR, November 10.

MR. N. C. CHATTERJEE, president of the All India Hindu Mahasabha today set out a 19-point outline for the Mahasabha election manifesto which seeks, among others, to get the States Reorganisation Act amended.

It proposed the creation of two unilingual States of Samyukta Maharashtra and Mahsgujarat, ending the bilingual State of Bombay.

Mr. Chatterjee sounded an alarming note about "a slow but steady emergence of a totalitarian State under the facade of parliamentary democracy," unless democratic forces in the country united to make them effective inside the Parliament and outside.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

This, he said, would be against the spiritual genius of India and might mean the suppression of democracy and of cherished civil liberties.

Mr. Chatterjee made these statements in his presidential address at the 32nd session of the All India Hindu Mahasabha which began today.

"The Congress hopes to win the elections not on their own achievements nor on the soundness of their programme or ideology but because of the lavish contributions which they have been securing from profiteers, capitalists and black-marketeers and the subservience of big business men in power.

"It is time that the big leaders should realise that the socialistic pattern of society is looked upon as huge joke.

"After ten years of Congress rule the rich have become richer and the poor have become poorer and everybody looks upon this profession of socialism as a big bluff.

OUTLINE

He set out a 19-point outline for the Mahasabha election manifesto.

"Subject to further discussions," he hoped this "programme will be accepted as a fair basis for finalising the election manifesto by the All India Committee."

Among the 19 points are:

Protection and restoration of Civil Liberties in India and the repeal of the Preventive Detention Act.

Militarisation and armament of India.

Compulsory military training for students.

Ban on cow slaughter and the improvement of animal husbandry.

Progressive enforcement of total prohibition.

Effective plan for tackling unemployment problem, specially among the educated classes.

Repeal of the Hindu Code, which is "un-Hindu in character" and disruptive of Hindu society.

Elimination of foreign pockets like Goa.

Integration of Kashmir and annexation of the Azad Kashmir area to India.

The Government should give up the policy of appeasement and adopt a policy of reciprocity towards Pakistan.

Suitable amendment of the Indian constitution as well as introduction of legislative measures in accordance with the recommendations in the Niyogi Committee's report.—UPI.

Ministers Feted

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Vasantrao Naik, Minister for Co-operation and Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, were felicitated by the Pragati Mandal Co-operative Consumers' Society Ltd., Bombay on their appointment in the Bombay Cabinet.

Mr. Naik on the occasion congratulated the Society on the fine work it had done so far and said that the spirit in which the co-operative institutions were run was much more important than actual profit or loss incurred by them.

The Pragati Mandal Co-operative Consumers' Society Limited which has a paid-up share capital of about Rs. 22,000 effected sales of provision goods and cloth to the time of about Rs. 44 lakhs during the year 1955-56.

Facilities for free medical consultation and advice are also provided by the society for the benefit of the needy residents in the locality.

ARMY CHIEFS THANKED FOR EFFICIENCY

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10

General S. M. Shrinagesh, Chief of the Army Staff, today thanked the three army commanders for the "extremely hard work" they had done to maintain a high level of efficiency in the army during the year and hoped that this record would be kept up.

He was speaking on the concluding day of the bi-annual conference of army commanders which enabled them to come together and discuss their common problems

The Conference was attended by Lt.-Gen. K. S. Thimayya, GOC-in-C, Eastern Command, Lt.-Gen. Kalwant Singh, GOC-in-C, Western Command, and Major-General P. N. Kirpal, Officiating GOC-in-C, Southern Command, and the principal staff officers at army headquarters.

REVISED DRAFT STANDARD FOR ELECTRIC LAMPS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued for eliciting comments, a draft revision of the Indian standard specification for tungsten filament general service electric lamps (IS:418-1953).

This standard, which was originally published in 1953, has been in use for the last three years, having been followed by most of the manufacturers in India and adopted by almost all big purchasing organisations in the country.

The present revision is based on experience gained during the currency of the standard and takes advantage of latest developments in the field.

The scope of the standard, which was originally confined to lamps up to 500 watts, is now being extended to 1,000 watts.

Another important change introduced is the alteration of the methods of measurement of lamp performance.

The average efficiency figures have been dispensed with and replaced by individual lamp lumens.

ETHIOPIAN KING FOR NANGAL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and his party left for Nangal last night by a special train.

The special left the New Delhi ceremonial platform at 10-30 p.m.

The station frontage and the lush lawns, illuminated by coloured lights, looked a veritable fairy land.

Mr. M. K. Kaul, general manager, Northern Railway, accompanied the Emperor on the train.—UPI.

Vasavada's Call For Prayers

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

Mr. S R Vasavada President of the INTUC has asked the workers all over the country to hold mass prayers at the end of day's work on Monday for the success of the efforts made by the Government of India and others for restoring peace in Egypt and Hungary.

In a statement Mr. Vasavada said minds of Indian workers have been very much agitated because of the inhuman act of aggressors.

"Asian countries are trying their level best to check the wave of aggression and restore peace in the world."—UPI.

Grant For Training In Handicrafts

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Government of India has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 2,17,000 to the Handicrafts Teachers' Training College for the expansion of its activities.

With the help of this money the college proposes to start new training classes for artisans and field workers in such crafts as carpentry, wooden toy making, tailoring, leather work, handloom weaving, cloth printing, cane and bamboo work, book-binding and clay and pottery.

Sadhu Sammelan In Rajasthan

Chronicle Correspondent

JAIPUR, November 10.

India's Planning Minister, Mr. G. L. Nanda, will inaugurate an All India Sadhu Sammelan to be held at Nathdwara, 30 miles from Udaipur on December 15 under the presidentship of Sant Tukroji.

Nagpur Asks For Concessions

NAGPUR, November 10.

SIX members of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation have asked the Bombay Government to hand over entertainment duty collections in Nagpur to the Corporation from November 1.

They have also given notice of a special resolution to discuss the matter.

The resolution points out that in former Bombay State the revenue from entertainment duty used to go to the municipal corporations of the cities concerned.

The Nagpur Corporation has always expressed itself in favour of getting entertainment duty collections, but the former Madhya Pradesh Government was opposed to it.

By another resolution the six councillors have called for 25 per cent octroi tax reduction in the city.

The resolutions stand in the names of Mr. G. G. Bhamburkar, Mr. Ramjiwan Chaudhary, Mr V. Y. Bhapkar, Mr. S. J. Fulzale, Mr. C. J. K. Kathikar and Mr G. N. Trivedi.—UPI.

Messages Returned

MOSCOW, Nov. 10.

The Soviet Foreign Minister yesterday returned to the French and United States Ambassadors the cards they had sent on the occasion of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

The Foreign Ministry informed Ambassadors Maurice Dejean and Charles Bohlen that the attitude of the Ambassadors did not correspond to the friendly messages written on their cards.

Neither Ambassador attended the official parties held to celebrate the anniversary.

British Ambassador Sir William Hayter had not sent a written congratulatory message to the Soviet Foreign Ministry.—UPI-AFP.

Russia May Allow U.N. Observers

HAMBURG, Nov. 10.

The world situation has been "marked by a substantial lessening of tension in the last few hours," Soviet Foreign Ministry Press chief Leonid Iliychev said in an interview to the West German daily, Die Welt.

The paper added that Mr. Iliychev had told its correspondents that the USSR was ready to discuss in New York the possibility of sending United Nations observers to Hungary.

According to Mr. Iliychev, Soviet Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov would be willing to meet in New York the Prime Minister of France and Britain if they decided to go to the United States.

He insisted on the need for negotiations among the big Powers to prevent the world situation from deteriorating.—UPI-AFP.

Special U.N. Adjourned

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Nov. 10

The U. N. General Assembly met in special session today to discuss the Hungarian situation, after an earlier session dealing with Egypt.

The American delegation proposed the Assembly should put the Hungarian question on the agenda of its regular session which opens on Monday.

The Hungarian delegation opposed the American resolution on the ground that a U.N. discussion on Hungarian affairs would constitute interference in the country's internal affairs.

The Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkady Sobolev, made similar objections and said that in his opinion the Western Powers wanted to keep Hungary on the agenda to detract attention from the Middle East.

The special session of the General Assembly called to discuss Egypt and Hungary then adjourned.—UPI-AFP.

U.S. WILL STOP VOLUNTEERS

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10

The United States will oppose the departure of American "volunteers" for the Middle East by all legal means at its disposal, a State Department communique declared today.—UPI-AFP.

The provisional Argentine Government has offered asylum to 3,000 Hungarian children of the 30,000 Hungarian refugees reported in Ahstria at present it was announced in Buenos Aires on Friday.

REGULAR U.N. SESSION TO DEBATE EGYPT

UNITED NATIONS, (New York), November 10.

THE American delegation proposed at today's United Nations extraordinary General Assembly meeting on Egypt that the Egyptian question be transferred for discussion to the ordinary General Assembly opening here next week.

The American proposal was submitted at the opening of the extraordinary Assembly's session at 9-35 p.m. (IST), today.

Egyptian delegate Omar Loufti said that Egypt could not be a party to political negotiations so long as foreign troops were on her soil.

He was speaking on an American resolution proposing that the two American proposals on settling the Suez and Palestine crisis should be placed on the agenda of the regular General Assembly.

Israel's delegate Abba Eban approved the American resolution and said the Assembly should call on Egypt and Israel to negotiate a settlement of their dispute between themselves.

BORDER RAIDS

He also said that the Fedayeen (death commandoes) which were encouraged by Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser had made raids on Israel on the Jordan and Syrian frontiers and that this situation again threatened peace.

A Belgian motion proposing closing of the debate was defeated by 27 votes to eight with 26 abstentions.

India, Syria and Saudi Arabia put up objections to the American resolution because, the Saudi Arabian delegate said, it was trying to save the face of the aggressors.

The special meeting decided by 66 votes, no opposition and two abstentions to place discussion of the Egyptian situation on the agenda of the regular Assembly with a priority mention.

The Assembly is due to meet on Monday.—UPI-AFP.

Iraq Breaks With France

BAGHDAD, Nov. 10.

The Iraqi Government yesterday decided to break off diplomatic relations with France.

It was understood that cultural and commercial relations between the two countries would not be affected.—UPI-AFP.

NOBLE REPLACES NUTTING

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Commander Allan Noble, Under-Secretary of State for Commonwealth relations, was last night appointed Minister of State at the British Foreign Office.

He replaces Mr. Anthony Nutting, who resigned in disagreement with policy of Premier Sir Anthony Eden over Egypt.

Lord John Hope, formerly Under-Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, succeeds Commander Noble at the Commonwealth office.

Mr. William David Ormsby-Gore takes over Lord Hope's position at the Foreign Office.—UPI-AFP.

VIET MINH AID

HONG KONG, Nov. 10.

The North Vietnam Government has decided to grant 3,000,000 roubles worth of material aid to the Hungarian people, Hanoi Radio heard here said today.

The Goverment of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam has declared hat it fully supports the proposed urgent conference of the Bandung powers to discuss the Anglo-French armed attack on Egypt according to a New China News Agency report here today.—UPI-AFP.

Eden Defends Action In Middle East

LONDON, Nov. 10

EXPOUNDING the British attitude towards the situation in Middle East at the Lord Mayor's banquet, Sir Anthony Eden, described the Swiss Government's move as "a generous and helpful proposal."

He said with reference to Hungary, "we are seeing the liberty and national existence of a heroic people stamped out by the most ruthless repression.

"The world has stood powerlessly by, unable to help except with some medical supplies.

"We must face the fact," he said, "that as long as such things can happen, the United Nations is far from being the system of world order which we in the West would wish it to be."

'Armed with weapons from behind the Iron Curtain," Egypt has clearly been preparing for the day when her deeds would match her words.

He recalled that the United Nations Security Council had discussed the Palestine problem on "no less than 200 occasions."

"We did what the United Nations without a police force would not do in time.

"If we had not acted, the whole Middle East would be in flames today.

"If the result of our action in the Middle East is to bring the world face to face with that reality, then we shall not have acted in vain.

"If, as seems possible, the outcome is a new and stronger United Nations capable of enforcing and resolving, the gain to the world will be beyond price."—UPI-AFP.

France Curbs Petrol Consumption

PARIS, November 10.

Sharp restrictions on petrol (gasoline) short of actual rationing, will go into effect throughout France this week-end beginning at midnight (Sunday).

The French motorists week-end or holiday drive was cut off.

Special permits are to be issued to physicians and some other essential professions including travelling salesmen.

France has formally banned the sale of petrol in containers or jerry cans to halt the panic wave of stocking up, and production of high test petrol (super) has been halted.

Reduced deliveries from the Middle East due to the Suez crisis, and blocking of the Canal caused the cuts.—UPI-AFP.

Dock Strike

Continued From Page 1

ration has decided to call a strike.

A strike decision has been postponed twice, to enable the Government to consider the demands of the workers.

The Federation president, accused the Government of "going back on the assurances given orally."

Assurances given during the three-day talks now and during in negotiations in September were not incorporated in the minutes of the negotiations sent to the Federation for approval.

The Government originally agreed to refer all local demands to arbitration, but now it had suggested that the demands be discussed anew by the local authorities, he said.

The result of this discussion was to be completed by the end of this year and reviewed by the Government and unresolved issues be referred to arbitration or adjudication.

NEW COMMITTEE

The Government has agreed to appoint a committee to evolve a scheme for payment on a piecerate basis in Calcutta, Madras, Cochin and Vizag.

The Federation has urged that the defects in the Bombay scheme should be removed before the scheme for other ports is formulated on its basis.

A strike notice was given in September, but the Federation postponed action till November 15 as negotiations were going on.

The standing committee decided to postpone the strike till December 1 to give time to both the Transport and Labour Ministers to personally intervene, if they so desire, to bring about an agreed settlement.—UPI.

Prayer For Peace

Mohammed Ali, Pakistani Ambassador to the U. S., is shown leading prayers at the Washington mosque. About 200 Muslims gathered at the mosque to pray for cessation of hostilities in the Middle East.

EVE TURNS FIGHTER

Three young and good looking Israeli girls are seen soon after the fighting in the Gaza strip recently. They were fighting alongside their men folk in the thickest and most bloody fighting.

Getting Into Uniform

With newly issued rifles, these volunteers prepare to carry out Nasser's pledge to defend every inch of Egyptian soil.

PUNISH AGGRESSORS, RUSSIA DEMANDS

MOSCOW, Nov. 10

ADDRESSING a youth rally here on Thursday, Mr. Kruschev said that those guilty of making war in Egypt should be severely punished.

He added: "We should not weaken our efforts to support Egypt to bring about the withdrawal of all those who have intruded upon her soil."

The voice of the Soviet people supporting Egypt had been heard because of the power of the Soviet Union.

He said Russia must support the Egyptian people in their "just fight" for independence and must obtain the withdrawal of "troops of the aggressors."

"The Suez Canal belongs to Egypt by right and Egypt has ensured and will ensure freedom of transit."

In a brief reference to the Hungarian situation, he said that "the collapse of the counter-revolution in Hungary is warmly saluted by workers of all Socialist countries."

He paid tributes to the efforts of Rumanian leaders who, by direct contact, were able to correct partial vagaries of Rumanian students.—UPI-AFP.

Quarles's Optimism

NEW YORK, November 10.

The United States does not associate itself either with the Israeli "violation of the armistice with Egypt," nor with the British and French intervention in this situation" United States Secretary for Air Donald Quarles said here today.

In a speech to the Union League Club Mr. Quarles said that Americans should recognise that Middle East problems are of "vital interest to our two major Free World allies and that there have been in the past provocations which seemed to them to justify their intervention."

QUARLES ADDED THAT HE BELIEVED THAT THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND UNITED STATES ALLIANCE "WILL BE LEFT ESSENTIALLY INTACT."—UPI-AFP.

IRAQ PROMISES AID TO SYRIA

BAGHDAD, Nov. 10.

The Iraqi Government announced yesterday that it would give immediate and unconditional aid to Syria and Jordan in the event of the "danger of aggression."

At the same time it advocated a solution to the Palestine question on the basis of the 1947 United Nations resolutions.

The Government made known its position in a communique issued here following a Teheran conference between Muslim countries belonging to the Baghdad Pact.—UPI-AFP.

U. K. KILLED ABOUT 500 EGYPTIANS

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The British Ministry of Defence said last night that Egyptian losses in fighting at Port Said were 400 soldiers killed or wounded and 100 civilians killed or wounded.—UPI-AFP.

Israel Lets U.N. Men To Cross Over

TEL AVIV, Nov. 10.

Israel has granted permission to ten United Nations observers to cross Israeli territory on their way to the Sinai peninsula.

The observers have been requested to go to Sinai by General Edson Burns, chief of the U.N. truce observation team.

The request was made by the [illegible] Commission in Jerusalem [illegible] Israeli Foreign Ministry.

[illegible]rmission was granted after consultation with General Moshe Dayan, Israeli Chief of Staff.

Israeli circles pointed out that the observers did not belong to "belligerent" nations.—UPI-AFP.

BOYCOTT HITS BRITISH SHIP

BEIRUT, Nov. 10

The British cargo ship, Norman Prince, has been immobilised for 24 hours in Beirut harbour because dockers are opposed to unload her general cargo.

A boycott of French and British ships was decided on in principle by the dockers' union some days ago, but this was the first time for the decision to be enforced.—

Colombo Powers Meet On Monday

NEW DELHI, Nov. 10.

The two-day Colombo Powers' conference will begin here on Monday afternoon.

While there is no fixed agenda, the conference is expected to adopt a resolution condemning Anglo-French aggression in Egypt and urging immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Egyptian soil.

A reference is likely to be made to the developments in Hungary.

Mr. Nehru is expected to give an analysis of the situation mainly in the light of the note received from Soviet Premier Bulganin.

The question of calling a conference of African-Asian countries is likely to be discussed.

The Indonesian Premier may initiate the proposal.

The Prime Ministers of Ceylon and Burma who are due here on Sunday afternoon are scheduled to leave immediately after the conference.

Mr. Nehru will hold an 'At Home' in honour of the visiting Prime Ministers.—UPI.

Andhra Reds Hail Cease-fire

HYDERABAD, Nov. 10.

The Andhra Pradesh Committee of the Communist Party of India today adopted a resolution expressing happiness at the victory of democratic forces of the world in compelling Britain, France and Israel to accept the cease-fire in Egypt.

At the same time, the Party demanded the withdrawal of Anglo-French forces from Egypt. —UPI.

WOMEN MUST HELP IN DEVELOPMENT PLANS, SAYS NEHRU

CALCUTTA, November 10.

MR. NEHRU told a women's conference at the AICC pandal tonight that progress of a country's womanhood was the index of its development.

The prosperity of a nation must have its reflection in the womanhood.

The task before the country was to bring about a social revolution with the country's effort towards economic progress—now that political revolution had been complete with the withdrawal of the alien rule from India.

The country was aware of the state of its womanhood and efforts were being made to achieve further progress in this "very important" aspect of social revolution.

HELP TO PLANS

He also called on women to mobilise in thousands for contributing their mite towards success of the country's development programme.

Women should go about in their mohallas and organise themselves in constructive activities instead of waiting for their menfolk to guide them.

But the greatest need why womanhood should progress further was because of the young generation on whom rested the future of the country.

STRIKES

Mr. U. N. Dhebar, Congress president, addressing the conference referred to the "menace of strikes" and said these strikes put impediments in the way of implementation of the second five year Plan.

Women should use their moral influence against such "anti-national activities" at the present hour.

He appealed to women to join the Congress in large numbers and strengthen the organisation.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi presiding over the conference called upon the women of India to tear the old shackles that retarded their progress and to fully utilise the advantages offered to them in independent India.

She said that women could play a great role in creating an atmosphere of peace and removing the cloud of war from the face of the world.—UPI.

Nehru

Continued From Page 1

India's progress was widely respected in other countries and people from foreign lands were streaming into India "to learn from our experiences."

Mr. Nehru reminded people that much yet remained to be achieved to banish poverty among the masses.

MORE PRODUCTION

The task before the country was "more production" while co-operatives should be developed in agriculture, there must be greater amity between workers and the management in industries.

Co-operatives in agriculture had a two-fold benefit — preventing wastage in bigger landholdings and helping mechanisation of agriculture wherever possible.

Referring to the Second Plan, Mr. Nehru said: "Let there be peace for ten or 15 years and we shall be able to change the face of the entire country."

It was in the fitness of things that the emphasis in the First Plan was on agriculture.

A poor country like India with a very backward economy needed food first, before embarking on other developmental projects.

The emphasis on agriculture was also necessary to save foreign currency which was spent for importing wheat and rice.

"We wanted not only to attain self-sufficiency in food but also to produce for export."

The river valley projects, the Community Development Projects and the National Extension Service contributed much to the development of agriculture.

A basis was also laid to produce more power, required for development industries.

HEAVY INDUSTRIES

The Second Plan aimed to develop the capital resources of the country so that our machines "we do not have to depend on advanced countries like the US, Britain or the Soviet Union."

The main task emphasised in the Second Plan was development of heavy industries.

While now the steel plants of the country produced one and a half million tons of steel, there would be three more plants at the end of the Second Plan.

The Prime Minister thought this was a great step towards industrialisation of the country.

The basis of a Socialistic pattern of society, which India wanted to evolve, was greater industrialisation and more production.

The task before the country and the people was to close up ranks and devote to collective effort.

He regretted the disruptive efforts of different organisation which "play politics" with the fate of the people.—UPI.

Socialism To Solve Asian Problems, Says Bandaranaike

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. S.W.R.D. BANDARANAIKE, Prime Minister of Ceylon, suggested here today a combination of democratic socialism and religio-cultural ideas as the best means for "any movement any time" in Asia.

Speaking at the concluding session of the Asian Socialist Conference here, he said that various types of experiments were being conducted now in various directions.

There was at the one end the experiment from the totalitarian angle—Fascism—and another experiment on the other end—communism—besides there being various other experiments like democratic capitalism, democratic liberalism, democratic radicalism and democratic socialism.

But for the countries of Asia which had recently emerged out of centuries of colonial domination, democracy had a special and unique meaning, because democracy which meant an "agglomeration of personal and collective freedom" imparted first and foremost self-respect to a people who were living in a state of semi-slavery all these years.

WARNING

"Socialism by and large is only adopted to the needs of our countries which will enable our people to live as human beings.

"If we are to meet even to a small extent what the people have a right to expect from us, I do not see how private capital can do the job."

"Socialism was the answer, therefore, but time was also an important factor, "for if we do not do things in four or five years which were formerly done in 20 or 25 years "the deluge will be upon us."

"We have to solve our differences in a new way," he said.

"We have to establish a new society in a new manner—not by war, but with patience, tolerance and with a certain measure of mutual understanding and try to settle these differences till some kind of stable society was established."

Mr. Bandaranaike said here today that for the first time in the history of man, moral force was asserting itself in a measure never seen in the past.

It was only by the awareness of the power of moral force that man could escape the dreadful results of another armed conflict.

Ceylon's Prime Minister was speaking at a civic reception.

If man was to reach his appointed destiny he must exercise his moral strength in the cause of human fellowship and human comradeship.

He said that in the last few days the world had seen some incidents where force was displayed and where emphasis was laid on might.

"Those are the days of materialism," he said, "when the strength and the prosperity of a nation was being measured in terms of guns, weapons and atom bombs."

But mankind must learn to surmount such narrow thinking, and to think in terms of the whole human race as one, irrespective of colour, nationalities or races if man was to avoid any future conflict which was sure to wipe out all vestiges of civilisation from the face of the earth.

The reception at Kamala Nehru Park was accorded to him, to U Ba Swe, Prime Minister of Burma, and to the other delegates to the Asian Socialist Conference.

Today's leaders, Mr. Bandaranaike said, owed a vast responsibility to mankind as a whole, and particularly did the leaders of the Asian and African countries owe this responsibility to their own peoples.

HIGHER STANDARDS

"We stand responsible not to any power blocs or to any special interests," he asserted, "but to our own peoples, to develop them and to raise them to higher standards of literacy, of life, of thought and of action."

The Burmese Prime Minister, U Ba Swe, stated that it was one of the happiest moments of his life to be in this country and in this city, to renew old friendships and to make new ones.

The Mayor, Mr. Salehbhai Abdul Kader, hoping that the Conference was fruitful, said that socialism was a great international force with a universal appeal, providing a common link between the peoples of different nations which profess this creed.

Hungary Sets Up New Police Cadre

PARIS, November 10.

Budapest Radio announced this morning that the Government had decided to reorganise the Hungarian police to fight against the "pillagers and bandits" who continued the armed fight in the capital.

The police charged specially with repressing the uprising will have the name "R Police", the letter "R" being the initial letter of the word 'Rend', Hungarian for order.

Groups of armed men are also to be formed, said the Radio.

Their mission will be to search buildings and to protect factories.

A Government decree made it compulsory for the occupiers of every house to supply a guard who must watch over the safety of the occupiers day and night.—UPI-AFP.

ARREST OF NAGY'S MEN DENIED

VIENNA, November 10.

Radio Budapest last night denied that members of the Government set up by Imre Nagy in Hungary had been arrested, stating that many of them had taken up their normal activities again.

The arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty, was also denied by the radio.—UPI-AFP.

Food From Mongolia To Hungary

PARIS, November 10.

The Outer Mongolian Republic has decided to send 2,000 tons of wheat, 100 tons of meat and 15 tons of sausage to the Hungarian people. Budapest Radio reported yesterday.

The Radio said this aid was in reply to the Hungarian worker and peasant revolutionary Government's request for help.—UPI-AFP.

U.N. ASKS SOVIET TROOPS TO QUIT

NEW YORK, November 10.

THE United Nations General Assembly last night voted in favour of an Italian resolution calling for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary and for free elections in the country under the auspices of the United Nations.

GENEVA: The International Red Cros Committee yesterday informed the Soviet and Hungarian Governments that a convoy of 15 white-painted trucks bearing medical and food supplies would request permission to enter Hungary and proceed to Budapest.

The Committee called upon the two Governments to facilitate the convoy's mission.

The supplies were destined for all injured during recent events in Hungary without distinction.

ROME: The Italian Socialist Party had taken "a most definite and clear" opposition to the Soviet intervention in Hungary, Mr. Pietro Nenni, secretary-general of the party, said last night in Bolzano.-

LABOUR PROTEST

LONDON: Labour Party leader Hugh Gaitskell and several other Labour Party and trade union leaders yesterday made a joint protest to Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik against the Soviet intervention in Hungary.

The delegation, which went in a group to the Soviet Embassy, described Soviet actions in Hungary as a return to the worst practices of the Stalinist period.

The delegation submitted a statement to Mr. Malik declaring that "Soviet armed forces are now engaged in crushing with exceptional ruthlessness every vestige of freedom in Hungary."

The Soviet intervention was contrary to the principles of the Bandung Asian and African conference, the statement said.

It added: "In our democratic society in Britain we have this week been able to stem the tide of war unleashed by the folly of our own Government.

"But the tragedy of Hungary remains another open threat to peace and stability in the world."

The delegation called on the Soviet Government instantly to abandon its policy of "aggression and bloodshed" in Hungary and to allow the Hungarian people the elementary right to decide their own future.

Mr. Gaitskell said after the meeting that Mr. Malik had received the delegation for half an hour.

The Soviet Ambassador gave an explanation of the Soviet intervention, but this explanation was considered unacceptable by the delegation, Mr. Gaitskell said.—UPI-

HITCH YOUR WAGON

By 'Libra'

Nov. 11 To 17

BE CONTENT TO MARK TIME FIRST FEW DAYS OF THE WEEK, BUT SPEED UP ANY ENTERPRISES IN HAND AFTER TUESDAY.

Decisive moves will be all the more important if your birthday falls some time between the middle of February and the middle of May.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21—JAN. 19

Be alert where money is concerned during this week.

New schemes put into operation will have very gratifying results in two or three months time.

The 14th should be a splendid day for interviews, for asking favours, financial backing or a loan.

News that affects those near and dear to you probable end of the week.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20 —FEB. 18

Worthwhile being more bold in your personal as well as business affairs.

You will accomplish more than you expected by firm tactics and outspokenness.

Business, particularly partnership affairs and joint ventures will bring in more money mid-week.

If an employee, you may obtain a new post, a raise or a promotion before the week is out.

PISCES
FEB. 19—MARCH 20

With financial position improving you will be relieved of some worries this week.

Keynote of the week will be a favourable development in your business affairs.

Mid-week is especially favourable to start something new and profitable, to ask for favours, raise or a merited promotion.

ARIES
MARCH 21—APRIL 20

Friendship that you doubted at times enters a happy phase this week.

In business, it will be well to take the initiative early in the week if you want to derive the best results.

If an employer, this would be a favourable period for staff changes in order to promote efficiency and higher production.

The week should end with settlement of some legal or tax problem.

TAURUS
APRIL 21—MAY 20.

Success may come from two directions and you may have to make important decisions in the next few days.

A speculative idea however be better left alone; your liking for the unconventional may lead you astray.

A forced change affecting the family will be upsetting but a removal will work out well.

Favourable days for important interviews and new schemes are likely to be Tuesday and Saturday.

GEMINI
MAY 21 JUNE 20

An easier way of living should be within sight in the next few days.

Necessity will arise for much activity on behalf of a friend early in the week.

This however, may bring much criticism from one in your immediate circle.

Financially there will be exciting news and you will have little extra to spend end of the week.

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Events this week will give you an opportunity to solve some of your pressing problems.

The very start of the week brings an important piece of news that helps you to advance your business ambitions.

In family you will have to make up your mind about some matter involving the fair sex.

Some likelihood that you blunder into a quarrel and regret it later.

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

There may be one or two obstacles to overcome early in the week.

Old friends or relatives may put a brake on your ambitions.

After Wednesday you may get an unexpected opportunity or a backing to advance your plans.

End of the week should prove socially gay and financially rewarding.

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT 22

Think well and then act without hesitation and this should prove a constructive week for you.

Don't be afraid to ask favours of those whose influence can help to advance your ambitions.

Late in the week your partner or mate may have a lucky break or some unexpected gain may come.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

Hasty action of a brother or a near relative may cause strained atmosphere in your family circle.

Your contribution to establishing a reasonable attitude will be much admired.

When seeing an official, ability to express yourself will have an important bearing on the matter concerned.

Some economy needed early in the week though you should be in funds by Saturday.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

You will feel satisfied with what you have achieved this week.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR

Buying:

Business Deals	Tuesday 13
Personal chases	Monday 12
Selling	Thursday 15
Entertainments	Monday 12
Sport	Sunday 11
	Saturday 17

A difficult job may be brought to a successful conclusion in the next few days.

Some chance of speculative luck on Monday and of pulling off a worthwhile deal later in the week.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

Now begins a most prosperous week in your business affairs.

You feel quite sure that you are on the right track and certain opportunities are coming in your way.

Some unexpected changes early in the week will improve your position, give promise of more money later.

Your Daily Guide

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

Just the day for the energetic or sporting type.

You should be full of ideas, vigour, but don't expect others to fall in with your wishes.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12

Change of policy in business activity will need your adaptability.

Evening excellent for shopping, social activities, entertaining.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13

Propitious for launching anything new, correspondence, interviews and business journeys.

Beware however, of extravagance; avoid financial transactions as far as possible.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14

Company of older relatives or friends will bring benefits.

Surprise gains may come through an old investment, or a property deal.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15

Resisting hasty speech in business will be a good policy.

A friendship will be stormy and cash speculation ill-starred.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16

A mixed grill.

Routine work change will be premature but correspondence or agreements especially concerning finances may bring lasting benefits.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17

Out and about early will set a splendid week-end tone.

A sporting activity will be enjoyable.

For others a pleasure trip or an outing.

HUNGRY POLAR BEARS CONFRONT AIRMEN

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

LADD AIR BASE, Alaska. At first it looked like a "routine" mission. A man employed deep inside the Arctic Circle, at one of the DEW (Distant Early Warning) radar line sites, was ill.

Would a helicopter from Ladd air base pick him up?

But when the helicopter arrived, 15 hungry polar bears had the small camp surrounded.

The men were barricaded inside their huts.

By flying low over the camp, the helicopter pilot was able to frighten the bears away with the noise of his engine.

Then he picked up the sick man and flew him to hospital in Alaska.

This was considered almost normal for the hardbitten United States Air Force Rescue Squadron stationed here which regularly flies mercy missions across the roof of the North American Continent.

★

The day's work in the shadow of the North Pole includes knowing how to cope with injured Eskimo hunters stranded on ice floes adrift on the Arctic Ocean; bombers crashed on Alaskan mountain ranges; lost bush pilots or missing missionaries; temperatures of 60 below zero; 100-mile-an-hour winds; or dense pea-soup fogs over the 1,000-island Aleutian Archipelago.

Their operational area is impressive.

Northwards from the Alaskan mountain range which bisects this country, up to the North Pole if necessary.

From the U.S.-Russian frontier on the Bering Strait and Arctic Ocean, eastward to the Canadian boundary.

Based at Ladd, near Fairbanks, just below the Arctic Circle, the unit is the 74th Air Rescue Squadron. Farthest north air rescue organisation in North America, it is commanded by Maj. Raymond Hedstrom, from St. Louis.

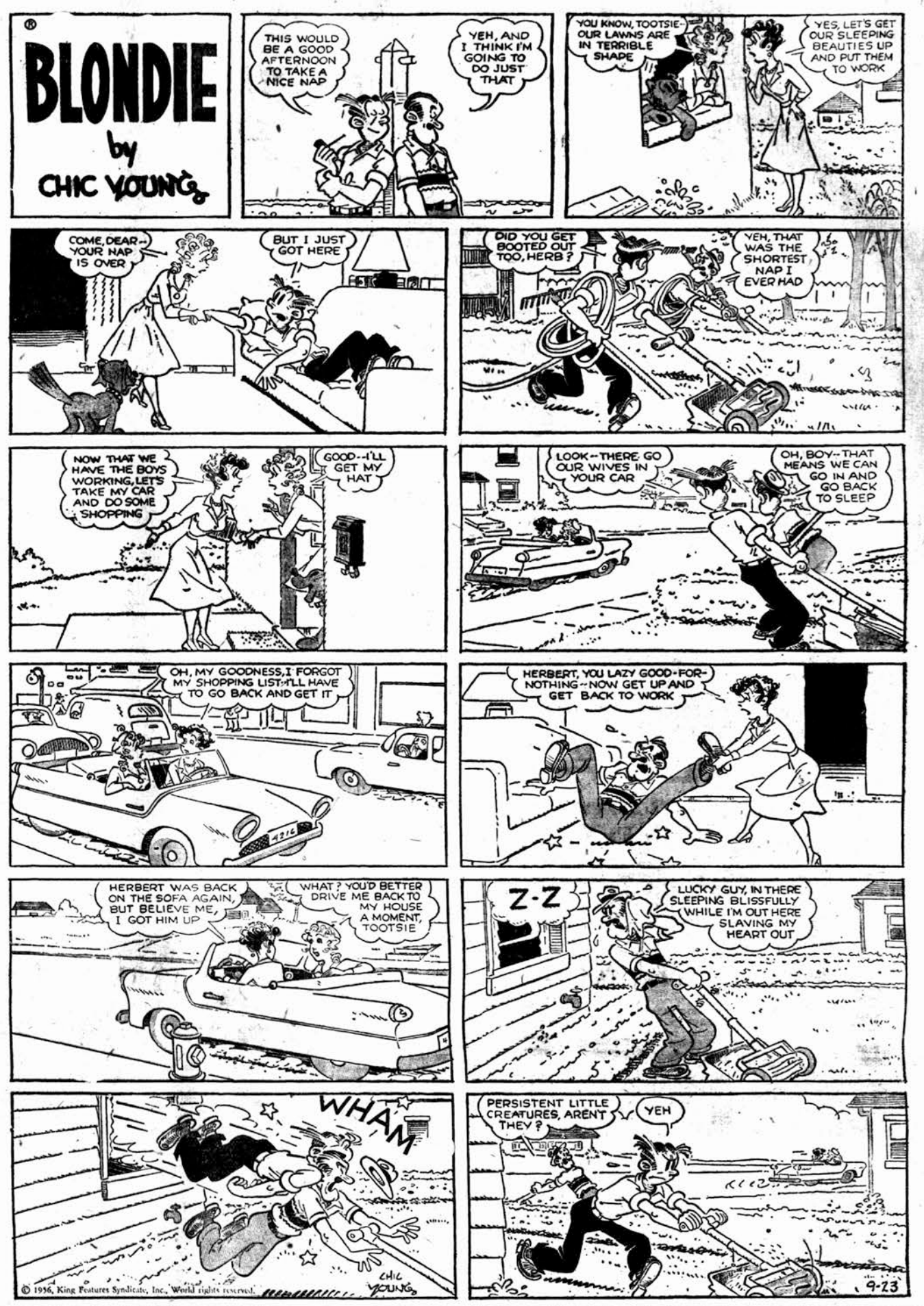
While first priority is given the clock.

to military emergencies, the squadron has flown hundreds of mercy missions during the four years it has been operating here.

Among the more spectacular landings made by the 74th's helicopter pilots while on rescue work are those far up on the slopes of Mount McKinley (20,300 feet), highest mountain in North America; on the heaving deck of a supply ship on the Arctic Ocean near Point Barrow; on an icefloe at night to save Eskimos.

Rescue teams encounter strange contrasts.

In the same day they may visit a radar station on the DEW Line, the great Trans-Continental Radar Fence being built across the U.S. and Canadian Arctic, with its ultra-modern equipment, and a primitive Eskimo community with igloos, dog-sleds, harpoons and walrus-skin canoes.


BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
THIS WOULD BE A GOOD AFTERNOON TO TAKE A NICE NAP
YEH, AND I THINK I'M GOING TO DO JUST THAT
YOU KNOW, TOOTSIE- OUR LAWNS ARE IN TERRIBLE SHAPE
YES, LET'S GET OUR SLEEPING BEAUTIES UP AND PUT THEM TO WORK
COME, DEAR-- YOUR NAP IS OVER
BUT I JUST GOT HERE
DID YOU GET BOOTED OUT TOO, HERB?
YEH, THAT WAS THE SHORTEST NAP I EVER HAD
NOW THAT WE HAVE THE BOYS WORKING, LET'S TAKE MY CAR AND DO SOME SHOPPING
GOOD--I'LL GET MY HAT
LOOK--THERE GO OUR WIVES IN YOUR CAR
OH, BOY--THAT MEANS WE CAN GO IN AND GO BACK TO SLEEP
OH, MY GOODNESS, I FORGOT MY SHOPPING LIST--I'LL HAVE TO GO BACK AND GET IT
HERBERT, YOU LAZY GOOD-FOR-NOTHING--NOW GET UP AND GET BACK TO WORK
HERBERT WAS BACK ON THE SOFA AGAIN, BUT BELIEVE ME, I GOT HIM UP
WHAT? YOU'D BETTER DRIVE ME BACK TO MY HOUSE A MOMENT, TOOTSIE
Z-Z
LUCKY GUY, IN THERE SLEEPING BLISSFULLY WHILE I'M OUT HERE SLAVING MY HEART OUT
WHAM
PERSISTENT LITTLE CREATURES, AREN'T THEY?
YEH
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CHIC YOUNG
9-23

MISSING COLUMBUS RELICS LIE UNKNOWN IN AMERICA

By Donald A. Allen

NEW YORK. SOMEWHERE in this country, perhaps forgotten in a storage warehouse, perhaps lost entirely, lie two small containers which hold the immortal dust of Christopher Columbus.

This is the inescapable conclusion which follows the widely-respected theory that the great discoverer is buried in the Dominican Republic, and not in Spain.

While the controversy over Columbus's last resting place is revived annually between Spain, Cuba and the Dominican Republic, the existence of the small bits of his remains here has been completely overlooked by scholars in the land which does his memory most honour.

The missing — or at least unrecognised — Columbus relics came to New York in 1877, according to an official report of the Dominican Government.

Since then they have vanished into the mists that make the question of Columbus's burial a fascinating historic mystery.

Historic Facts

The facts on which all historians agree about the final burial of Columbus are few, but clear.

The Admiral died in Valladalid, Spain, on May 20, 1506.

He was then buried in a church there, probably Santa Maria la Antigua.

A few years later his remains were transferred to the monastery of Las Cuevas, outside Seville, but soon afterwards, Luis Columbus, a grandson, petitioned Charles V of Spain to allow the bodies of Christopher Columbus and his son Diego to be entombed in the new Cathedral at Santo Domingo (Ciudad Trujillo).

A royal order to this effect was issued in 1537 and once again the body was dug up and this time shipped back to the New World.

Here the trail grows dim.

Three generations, Christopher, Diego and Luis Columbus, were indeed buried near the altar of the Santo Domingo Basilica, then the primate church of the Western Hemisphere.

In time the exact location of each tomb was lost.

The Dominican Government report on the controversy says the burial monuments were removed in the seventeenth century as a protection from depredations of English privateers then harassing the Spanish colonies.

Apparently no one ever bothered to restore the markers.

The years passed.

War Measure

Ripples of the wars in Europe reached the Indies and in 1795 the island of Hispaniola was ceded by Spain to France.

In December of that year, as the Spanish Gen. Gabriel de Aristizabal prepared to withdraw from Santo Domingo, someone recalled that the relics of Columbus were in the cathedral.

It was vowed these should not fall into enemy hands.

Excavations were made near the main altar and a crumbled leaden casket containing a shin bone and other skeleton fragments were uncovered.

Carefully collected on a silver salver, these were then placed in a gilded lead box.

Century Later

The Spanish fleet, decked in mourning, brought the casket to Cuba, where it was ceremonially buried — apparently for the fourth time — near the high altar.

A century later the presumed Columbus casket was again disinterred when Spain was driven from the New World in the Spanish-American War.

On December 12, 1898, the Spanish Government buried the lead box anew in the cathedral of Seville. Today these facts are cited to support the argument that the discoverer of America lies in Seville.

Meantime, however, serious doubts had been raised as to the authenticity of the relics.

Construction work in the Santo Domingo cathedral in 1877 had unearthed a second lead casket in a tomb just six inches to the left of the crypt in which the first had been found.

WHEREAS THE FIRST CASKET WAS TOO BADLY ERODED TO REVEAL ANY MARKINGS, THE SECOND, BY CONTRAST, CONTAINED A SILVER PLATE BEARING A CRYPTIC COLLECTION OF INITIALS AND ABBREVIATED SPANISH WORDS IN ANTIQUE SCRIPT.

THESE WERE INTERPRETED TO READ AS AN EPITAPH TO "THE FIRST ADMIRAL, DISCOVERER OF AMERICA."

This box and its contents were subjected to a careful examination by doctors, scholars and local authorities, including the U.S. Consul, Paul Jones.

The age of the coffin was unquestioned, though many antiquarians complained that the word "America" was rarely used in the mid-16th century, "The Indies" being then the current term.

Needles to say that the most violent critics of the discovery were at first Spaniards in Cuba, and, after 1898, the academic world of Spain.

To this day many historians reject the idea that the wrong casket was transferred to Havana and placed to rest in Seville.

But Prof. Samuel Eliot Morrison of Harvard, the foremost authority on Columbus in America, if not the world, has given his opinion that the true remains of Columbus were the ones unearthed in 1877, and that the bones in Seville are those of his son, Diego.

At any rate, before the 43 bits of bone and dust found in the casket with the silver plate were resealed in a new coffin in 1877, the Bishop of Santo Domingo, the Italian Consul and the engineer who made the discovery each took liberal pinches of Columbus' dust as souvenirs.

'Dust' Story

One pinch was sent to the Pope, and one to the University of Pavia, by the bishop, one pinch was sent to the city of Genoa, by the Italian Consul; and one pinch each was sent by the engineer, Jose Maria Castillo, to two persons in New York.

Some of the dust went to a Mr. G. W. Stokes; the rest went to a Mrs. E. Sergeant, according to the Dominican Government report.

Where these relics are today, no Columbus expert seems to know.

Efforts to locate the families in question were fruitless.

The mystery is deeper than ever.

Salk Vaccine Racket In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES.

SALK anti-polio vaccine is the basis of the latest racket in Argentine.

Since last summer's polio epidemic in Argentina and neighbouring countries, anxious parents have made frantic efforts to have their children vaccinated against the disease.

Unscrupulous persons in the U.S., in combination with airline crews and local doctors, lost no time in relieving their anxiety—at a price.

Currently children here are being vaccinated at prices ranging from $50 to $180 a shot.

The profits are shared by the people who procure the vaccine in New York and local doctors.

Airline crewmen handling the contraband get one dollar per ampule, delivered at destination.

The fact that the Argentine Government has just procured a shipment of vaccine has not affected the racket.

The quantity obtained is so small it will not suffice for more than a reduced percentage of the child population of the country.

Therefore official vaccination will be limited to babies under three years old.

Splitting Up Is Safer

Top-Heavy Combines Are Things Of The Past

THE "FOR SALE" AND "FOR RENT" SIGNS ARE ABOUT TO GO UP OVER THE MAJOR MOVIE-MAKING LOTS OF HOLLYWOOD.

The men who run these celluloid mills, long overlords of the motion picture industry, have awakened to the grim fact that more than half the pictures shot here today are supervised from office suites in Beverly Hills and on the Sunset Strip.

These producers are the independents, graduates of the big-name studios who have learned they can operate with complete autonomy and with greater profit by headquartering off those lots.

They do most of their filming on location and have less and less need of big studio facilities.

The majors themselves are making half as many pictures as five years ago and some are beginning to resemble ghost towns.

It's a far cry from the lush and leisurely days when chauffeured stars rolled inside the policed gates and retired to their luxurious bungalows.

A majority of them are now independent producers, too, and they're in their not so plush offices bright and early, planning pictures and attending to detail like other business men.

The result is that "merger" is the new big terrible word in Hollywood and nearly as feared as was the word "Television" a few years ago.

It's an accepted fact that blueprints have been designed for 20th Century-Fox to abandon its 365-acre studio in populous West Los Angeles and move in and share facilities with Warners' even larger San Fernando plant.

Other studios are actively investigating money-saving marriages. There is much talk that Paramount will pull up its mid-Hollywood stakes and move in with Universal-International, which has the largest acreage of all, in San Fernando valley.

There's other talk that RKO and Columbia will join, probably on the latter lot.

The value of property occupied by many studios is contributing to the economic disadvantage of continuing its use for picture-making.

The price mentioned for the 20th-Century-Fox site is $25,000,000 and estimates have gone up to $37,500,000. Profitable oil production from wells sunk under this studio has upped the estimated value.

It is more than a rumour that MGM was rescued from serious difficulty as the result of its $25,000,000 sale of old pictures to Television, and that this company will concentrate its production on its main lot and divest itself of two large adjoining properties.

Great mutual savings would undoubtedly be affected through mergers. The cost of the various departments would be shared.

One police crew would be sufficient for both—and one casting office, one costuming, one make-up, one property—right on down the line.

So the big lots, at the moment, are mighty empty and the Beverly Hills and strip offices are crowding with the "Indies."

★

The makers of "Trapeze," Harold Hecht and Burt Lancaster, operate from Beverly offices that would compare with those of an ordinary business company.

John Wayne's Batjac outfit, which produced "Blood Alley," is on the Sunset Strip. So are the King Brothers, who made "The Brave One" in Mexico.

Some of the most famous figures in screen history, stars whose names were emblazoned over the entrances of big studios, now work out of offices on busy thoroughfares.

One of the most enterprising independents recently converted a Westwood Boulevard business college into 23 offices.

This is the home base of C. V. Whitney Pictures, Inc., whose first effort, "The Searchers," became one of the box office champs of 1956.

"Cold figures show that we can put a lot more pictures on the screen for the money by working mostly away from studios," said Robert L. Bendick, an executive in the Whitney organisation. "And there seems little doubt that the public favours the idea."

There are many current examples to support Bendick's contention. "This is Cinerama," which he co-produced with Merian C. Cooper, was made entirely on location.

It has grossed $26,000,000 and is expected to be on exhibition for years. "Cinerama Holiday," for which he directed the European sequences, has been out a much shorter time and has already topped $16,000,000.

More rapidly than anyone can imagine, this is becoming an industry of, for and by the independents.

Many executives such as Darryl Zanuck tire of the stress and strain of top production jobs in big studios.

They don't want to retire, so, like Zanuck, they turn to the equally rewarding but much less strenuous responsibilities of producing on their own.

One leading producer described the studios of tomorrow as being like large office buildings, with suites for the big brass and only a few large stages which would be shared by all.

Whatever happens to Hollywood in this TV-spawned evolution, there's one thing for certain: The lush, leisurely, bungalow-clustered studios are going—going—gone!

Nalini Jayawant in "Insaaf."

Lucky Girl

ANN SOTHERN, back from Sun Valley with all her relatives, brought along a horse for daughter Patricia, who learned to be quite an expert horsewoman during the summer months there.

Joan Collins and Carolyn Jones, who play chorus-girl pals in the M-G-M musical, "The Opposite Sex," share the contents of each others' lunch boxes during filming of the picture.

She Gorged Her Way Into A Plum Role

YOU'VE HEARD OF COUNTLESS ACTRESSES SLIMMING THEMSELVES DOWN TO LAND THE PRIZE ROLE IN A MOVIE, BUT DID YOU EVER KNOW OF ONE WHO FATTENED HERSELF UP FOR THE SAME REASON?

They're the rarest of all acting species, of course, and yet we have one as the heroine of today's treatise—the former child star, Jane Withers, who literally ate herself into the plum role of Vashti Smythe in "Giant."

"That really was a labour of love—for a picture role," said Jane, now struggling to diet herself back to normal.

"I had read the Edna Ferber novel," continued Jane, who hadn't made a movie in nearly a dozen years. "And was fascinated by the character of Vashti Smythe. I kept thinking if only I could get a part like that it would be nice to give the movies another whirl.

"The script called for an extremly plump, almost unattractive girl, but no one, including Mr. Stevens, supposed that I'd fatten up for her. That was my own idea—even though I wasn't what you'd call slim myself.

"Now, of course," she laughed, "I'm having trouble getting the weight off. I've already lost 11 pounds—but I need to drop nine more."

Why any young actress—especially a child star so fondly remembered—should want to try a come-back in such a physically unflattering part will puzzle many fans, but Jane has a rather logical exxplanation.

"You see," she said, "George Stevens had always been an idol to me. For as far back as I can remember I thought of him as one of the greatest producers in the business. But I had never worked with him—hadn't even met him."

One day they did meet, on the Warner lot, and Jane plucked up enough courage to tell him she'd like to talk to him about his proposed filming of "Giant."

"I didn't dream he'd offer me a role" said Jane. "I just thought that since I'd lived in Texas for a number of years it would be interesting to find out how he was going to handle the plot. But the day after we met he called me to his office to discuss the script.

"He gave me a copy to take home. As I was leaving he said, 'You know, you're going to make a wonderful Vashti I almost went through the floor I was so surprised."

"I guess," laughed Jane, "he hadn't figured that I'd want to carry out the characterisation of Vashti quite that far. But the way I looked at it, there was no point in any half-measures.

"Of course, now if I take another movie role, I'd like it to be different. But I'm no glamour girl any way you look at it," she stated candidly. "My roles have got to be characters, because I'm definitely not the ingenue type."

Jane, who lived for six years a type of life close to that which Elizabeth Taylor portrays as the heroine of "Giant," was so familiar with the types in the story that she became a valuable assistant to everyone —a sort of unofficial technical advisor.

Asked if she thought the film (candidly rowdy to them in spots) would prove offensive to Texans, she thought seriously for a moment then shook her head firmly.

"No," she laughed uproariously, "I don't think so because if there's one thing Texans love it's publicity. Besides, the State comes out pretty good in the movie. And anyhow, most Texans have a good sense of humour!"

Anne Francis and Ann Miller assemble their pooches properly attired for a momentous occasion. Anne Francis is busy at M-G-M filming "The Great American Pastime," and La Miller recently completed "The Opposite Sex."

Budget-Trimming Hits 'em Hard

MGM'S "Designing Woman," produced by Dore Schary, is the first picture to feel the effects of the company's recently instituted "austerity" policy.

The motto out in Culver City now seems to be, "Cut costs at any cost."

Taking Gregory Peck and Lauren Bacall 50 miles down the coast to Newport Beach for a boat scene, everybody concerned figured it to be a full-day job, maybe even developing into a pleasurable overnight junket.

But Schary, having announced his intentions a short time back, figured he'd better set an example himself by having his own troupe get the filming done in record time.

So, by 3 p.m. that same day, director Vincente Minnelli plus cast and crew were back at the studio and ready for another sequence.

Humphrey Bogart, recuperating from his throat operation by taking to the Pacific, surprised wife Lauren by docking the Santayana at Newport and having the cast on board for lunch.

Another sign of the times at MGM threatens an open rebellion among featured actresses.

Virtually since the birth of movie business, it has been the custom of studios to supply stockings for top feminine members of the cast.

This was abandoned with the start of the Schary production and the ladies were told to buy their own nylons.

Now, there's danger that this cost-trimming measure may be adopted by other lots.

Dancing Dolores Gray, co-star of "Designing Woman," was particularly hard hit by the retrenchment order.

Some days she goes through ten pairs of stockings rehearsing a routine.

Because her favourite store was out of her brand, she spent two days rounding up enough to last her over the first week of shooting.

"Believe me," pouted Dolores, "If I'd been warned about this in advance I would have upped my salary enough to cover it."

Speaking of Dolores, a lot of fans have been curious as to who sings the theme song in "The Opposite Sex." The answer is — Dolores Gray.

"In launching me as a dramatic actress, Joe Pasternak, the producer, didn't want me to do a musical number in the show," she explained, "And even after I'd waxed the theme song, he wouldn't give me credit."

But now that the reviews have been so favourable toward her straight role, she's hoping the studio will release the record — listing her as the singer, naturally.

Liliane Montevecchi shows the right stance for smashing the "bird" in a game of badminton, The former star of the Paris ballet will be seen next in "The Living Idol."

Consolation Prize

SLEEK AND SLICK in their fashionable bathing garb, Gregory Peck and Lauren Bacall sat poolside at the Beverly Hills Hotel's sand and pool club — and refused to go into the water.

Furthermore, they kept 100 impatient hotel guests from splashing around on a sunny afternoon when the temperature was hitting 100.

Movie stuff, of course. MGM had borrowed the spot for a live-it-up scene between Greg and Lauren in "Designing Woman."

The panting guests got a slight break, however; they were permitted to stand there and watch the two stars emote—and get themselves burned to a pretty pink!

Wot, Again?

THE reason for the coolness between Marilyn Monroe and Laurence Olivier: Sir Larry objects to Paula Strasberg's continual coaching of Marilyn during the filming of "Sleeping Prince."

One of the reasons for the break-up of Marilyn's marriage to Joe Di Maggio was his objection to her first dramatic coach, Natasha Lytess.

The world premiere of Warners' "Giant," held recently at New York, was the most glittering event of the entertainment season. Lovely Elizabeth Taylor, one of the stars of the show, was escorted by Mike Todd.

LAFFS ARE A GREAT MORALE BOOSTER

THOUGH the front-office boys are pretty tense these days, the actors continue to have fun while making movies. For instance, a real case of the giggles busted out on the set of "The Girl Most Likely" at RKO.

Director Mitchell Leisen was patience itself in waiting for it to subside, but first one member of the cast got them — then another — and meanwhile costly time was fleeting.

The action called for Jane Powell to come downstairs into the living room, to be confronted by her mother, Una Merkel, and sister, Judy Nugent.

In the dining room at breakfast sit Cliff Robertson, Keith Andes and Tommy Noonan, Jane's three suitors. It's now come time for her to make a choice between them.

"Well, which one?" demands sister Judy impatiently, and mother Una adds, "Yes — which?"

At this point Jane breaks up with the giggles. It's a good ten minutes before anyone can find out why. Finally she gasps, "I can't help it. Una looked at me so severely it felt like the 'evil eye' on me."

They try again, and the same thing happens — this time it's Una. Leisen now calls a "laugh halt" and, five minutes later, when the girls are calmed the scene is resumed — successfully.

Director Leisen, an old-timer with 30 or more service stripes on his movie-charting record, sighed tolerantly. He liked those easy days and times of old.

"You know," he said, "It was great fun back there when we used to dream up gags all the time. Of course, production costs were much cheaper then, so it didn't matter too much.

"But I still believe in letting the players have fun occasionally. It's wonderful for morale. A little laughter in the air never hurt anybody's work."

They've Earned A Rest

No Getting 'em Back To The Hurly-Burly

LAST faint hopes that Stan Laurel and Oliver Hardy might return to the sound stages to freshen up the 50 old comedies that have been shown over and over on TV the last ten years went glimmering this week in a brief statement from Bube Hardy.

Returning home to recuperate from a serious stroke, he said simply, "It's no longer in the books."

The two had planned to get back into harness under Hal Roach's auspices last spring, in fact the first two scripts had been prepared for them.

Both are fast approaching 70 and both have been stricken seriously ill during the last few years.

While on a tour of Europe a few years ago, Stan underwent three major operations and for months his life was touch and go.

Although they've never shared in that heavy gravy flowing back from the TV runs of their comedies, the boys reportedly have saved enough from personal appearances to keep them comfortable

Flashes From Filmdom

S. M. YUSUF has been engaged by two leading film companies for directing two of their productions.

His first assignment will be for Basant Pictures, where he will direct a film based on an Agha Hashar Kashmiri comedy.

His second film will be for Pushpa Pictures, a social based on a story by Kamil Rashid.

★

GOPI KISHAN, the Kathak virtuoso who shot to stardom in V. Shantaram's "Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje," is forming a ballet troupe to tour India, Europe and Africa.

Chandrakanta, who also appeared in "Jhanak Jhanak Payal Baje," will be a member of this troupe.

Nearly a dozen dancers from Bombay have been recruited. Each show will have about 15 items based on Kathak and Kathakali styles.

THE celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the Indian talkie will start in Bombay on December 15 with an elaborate entertainment programme.

Similar functions will later be held in Madras and Calcutta, with closing programmes in Delhi in the third week of January, 1957.

Leading film producing and trade organisations will be associated with these celebrations.

The screening of Indian movie classics, made since 1951, will be a major attraction of the Bombay celebrations. Special morning shows will be held.

Zubeida and Master Vithal, leading stars of the first Indian talkie film, "Alam Ara," released in Bombay in March, 1931, and the producer of the film, Mr. Adeshir M. Irani, and his partner, Mr. Abdul Ali, will be honoured on December 22.

★

CHANAKYA or Kautilya, the wily minister of Chandragupta Maurya, is being made the subject of a Hindi-English version film in Eastmancolor to be produced and directed by Chetan Anand.

The picture, planned for early next year, will star Chetan Anand.

The rest of the cast has yet to be decided upon. The Hindi version will be 13,000 feet long, the English version 8,000.

★

PLANS for the first Pakistani-British co-production are approaching the final stage.

Mr. Ahmed Jaffer, now leading a Pakistani delegation to Europe, said today that shooting is likely to start in January on a story of the Mogul period with script by Guy Elmes.

Ken Annakin, British director who has just completed "Three Men in a Boat," is expected to be in charge.

Mr. Jaffer said the picture would be filmed against a background of Moghul architecture in Pakistan and will be the first of a series of foreign co-productions.

Movie Costs Reach Fantastic Levels

AN INTERESTING BREAKDOWN JUST RELEASED BY THE SCREEN ACTORS GUILD DETAILING THE NUMBER OF MAN HOURS AND DOLLARS THAT WENT INTO "THE TEN COMMANDMENTS" SUPPLIES AN ASTONISHING COMPARISON TO FILM COSTS OF 15 AND 20 YEARS AGO.

In the De Mille super, which was four years in the making and is now being set for a holiday release, the Guild points out that Hollywood workers rolled up a total of 2,785,000 employment hours and were paid $1,125,687 in wages.

And not included are some fancy figures on a six-month campaign in Egypt.

The summary points to 43 star and feature parts and 488 roles where actors were obliged to speak—always at a handsome bonus even if it's only "Is zat so?" or something equally brief and trivial.

Carpenters put in 93,000 hours building sets and there were 60 painters, 65 plasterers, 65 machinists, five plumbers, 75 prop men, 50 grips and 250 general handymen on the job.

Materials, equipment, travel expenses, prints and advertising will add about $6,000,000, it is claimed.

Anyway you look at it. "The Ten Commandments" must play a flock of profitable engagements before it can hope to come out of the red — and roll on to the $60,000,000 grossing goal Paramount enthusiastically predicts for it.

The Gracious Touch

MEMBERS of Rosemary Clooney's Television troupe are voting their boss the most generous in the business.

She has indicated to them that when she goes to London early in the winter to appear at the Palladium, several subjects in the TV series will be made there.

And that means all expenses as well as salaries will be paid for the Hi Lo singing group and musical conductor Nelson Riddle.

Now that daughter Maria Providencia is eight weeks old, Rosemary is preparing to resume filming for her show in a few days.

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TEST FOR UNESCO

AT no time during its ten years of existence has the UNESCO been faced with such a grave and urgent challenge to vindicate its moral stature in the most manifest and unmistakable terms as during its latest general session in New Delhi.

It was, therefore, natural that thoughts of preserving world peace and of "maintaining human dignity and freedom" should have dominated the minds of many delegates at its inaugural session, when brutal, unashamed aggression had been committed in Egypt and Hungary and when dark clouds of war were looming menacingly on the horizon.

Certainly, the UNESCO's limitations caused by its heavy dependence on funds from powerful Governments can scarcely be ignored, but if these considerations are allowed to fetter free and frank expression of its opinion, and to work for its vindication at this crucial juncture, its sturdy growth will be seriously imperilled.

★

"ONLY in a world free from the constant threat of war," said Maulana Azad, "can UNESCO hope to realise the world-wide improvement in health, education and living standards to which it has pledged all its endeavour and faith."

In fact, the preamble of the organisation's constitution frankly admits that "since war begins in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defences of peace must be constructed."

The first need is, therefore, to cling resolutely to this noble ideal, and work for it steadfastly, without fear or favour, irrespective of the armed might of some of the powerful nations of world or of the finances they provide, because it is eventually disastrous, if in upholding its moral majesty, it submits to the maxim that those who pay the piper must call the tune.

★

A change in conduct is all the more urgent when Mr. Nehru refers to the conclusion, which he says it is hard to escape, that the UNESCO has so far not succeeded in creating the necessary mental climate, scrupulous and passionate regard for peace without which all technological and scientific progress is a dreadful menace, a sword hanging over our heads.

This raises the relevant question whether the UNESCO can be content merely with the material services of various kinds it has provided to many undeveloped countries in the scientific, educational and technological fields, however useful and invaluable they are by themselves.

The present situation brings into prominent relief the compelling conclusion that services of a material kind alone are inadequate, that there are spiritual tools as well, and these are the most potent that man has made.

★

BUT economically undeveloped or underdeveloped nations of the Far East and Middle East must also realise that in a world where loud profession of lofty principles is repeatedly followed by weak convictions, it is highly essential for their very existence they develop technology on a scale and in a way achieved by industrially advanced nations.

If the sense of cynicism and frustration engendered by their historical experience were to produce the negative reaction of an oyster which loses its shell, or of the ostrich which proverbially hides its head in the sand, then they will have only perpetuated their present helplessness.

It is certainly desirable for these nations to promote the ideals of peace, but it is also vital that they should strengthen the UNESCO in a way which will help them to expedite their technological progress, so that the two essential aims are harmoniously stimulated and sustained.

By *SUBHASH J. RELE*

MAHABALIPURAM SHOWS PEAK OF PALLAVA ART

PURANA IN STONE

THE monuments of Mahabalipuram form one of the interesting landmarks in Indian art, and especially so in the development of South Indian architecture.

They are about 35 miles to the south of Madras.

Recent research indicates that the rock-cut caves and temples are at least 2,000 years old and form one of the oldest groups of monuments in this country.

They are a priceless treasure of art and beauty for generations unborn.

The gorgeous vision of these rock-hewn temples overpowers you for a moment.

It baffles foreigners how such marvellous pieces of sculpture could have been hewn out of rock in the early ages.

The sculptors' implements have changed rough rocks into 'sermons in stones.'

So vivid, so realistic and so overpowering is the art of Mahabalipuram.

Though exposed to centuries of sun, rain and cold, they still retain their excellence and reveal their aesthetic qualities.

There is an amazing variety of sculptures to be seen here: Group compositions in action

Rock-cut Rath at Mahabalipuram.

scenes; life-sized figures of elephants, monkeys, deer, cheetahs, and birds, in the rounds and reliefs; gods, human beings, heavenly nymphs and dwarfs in full and in profile; friezes and floral designs flow freely from these stones.

Pallavas

Known for its Seven Pagodas, Mahabalipuram is a popular seaside resort.

It was a flourishing port and naval base in the times of the mighty Pallavas.

Historians however tell us that it was once a capital city under the Pallava kings and one of them, Narasimhavarman, ordered the carvings of these rock-cut temples and called the city after his name Mamalla, a title which he assumed after becoming king. Hence the place came to be known as Ma-Mallapuram (The city of Malla the Great).

It came to be known as the 'Seven Pagodas,' either because of the pagoda-shaped raths or because of the seven temples.

THE PALLAVA BUILDERS DID NOT PIECE TOGETHER SEPARATELY CARVED BLOCKS OF STONE, BUT FASHIONED OUT OF ONE BOULDER A WHOLE TEMPLE WITH PILLARS, CELLS, STEPS FROM ONE STOREY TO THE NEXT, WHOSE ROUNDED MOTIFS AND ORNAMENTED CARVINGS ARE REMINISCENT OF BUDDHIST ART.

All these achievements of just half a century by two Pallava Kings, Mahendra Varma and his son conjure up before the mind's eye wonderful dreams of Pallava culture.

Beauty Of Line

Curiously enough, practically all the Pallava rock-cut constructions are in an unfinished state.

The incomplete shrines are a testimony to the fact that rock-cut architecture in the south came to an abrupt end.

The completed shrines form a stupendous achievement and stand testimony to the fact that these master-craftsmen spared neither labour nor time.

The wealth of beauty lavished so joyously keeps you in mute adoration.

In finer points, the craftsmanship is seen at its best in the sculptures.

Every piece presents that simplicity and vigour of lines, and that feeling for the living form which characterises an art in the ascendent.

Whether representing action or repose, the human figures and animals seem filled with the life that their creators 'nursed' into them.

Perhaps the most spirited and the finest piece of bas-relief to be seen anywhere, is the well-known carving of Arjun's Penance.

It is most awe-inspiring and bewildering.

Ferguson considered it 'the most remarkable thing of its class in the world.'

It is depicted on a rock measuring nearly 100 feet in length and 50 feet in height.

Here Arjun is seen standing on one emaciated leg with uplifted arms performing severe penance praying to God Siva, one of the Trinity, for the gift of the mighty bow.

The front face of the two big rocky boulders, with a cleft in the middle, is covered with scenes of intense life and action, comprising rishis in meditation elephants with their young ones on the march, monkeys at play, cheetahs, tigers, lions crouching and crawling about; ascetics, warriors, and dwarfs in groups, a cat doing penace while rats are running about — all chiselled with extraordinary vigour and skill and in a natural rhythm.

There is life and animation in everyone of those figures

Monoliths

The monolithic raths exemplify an entirely novel form of expression in rock-cut architecture.

They are most interesting and are situated to the south of the rock caves.

Tirukkalikunram, a place of pilgrimage for the Saivas, is 10 miles to the west of Mahabalipuram.

At this place there is a rock-cut shrine, sacred tanks and two fine temples of the Pallava period.

THE MOST REMARKABLE OF THE MONOLITHS ARE THE PANDAVA RATHS, SO CALLED FROM THE FACT OF THEIR BEING FIVE IN NUMBER.

They stand near the shore and are perhaps the oldest of the series.

The sculptures in the niches of one of these are one of the grandest and most perfect specimens of the sculptor's art.

Some of them are even superior to those of Ellora and Elephanta.

The standing figures of a king and queen in two panels, on the exterior walls of the one of these raths, are as good as the best portrait statues to be seen anywhere in India.

The outlines of the reliefs are easy and graceful and true to life and nature: the poses well-balanced and reposeful, the modelling tender and supple, and expression calm and serene.

There is a royal dignity about every one of the figures.

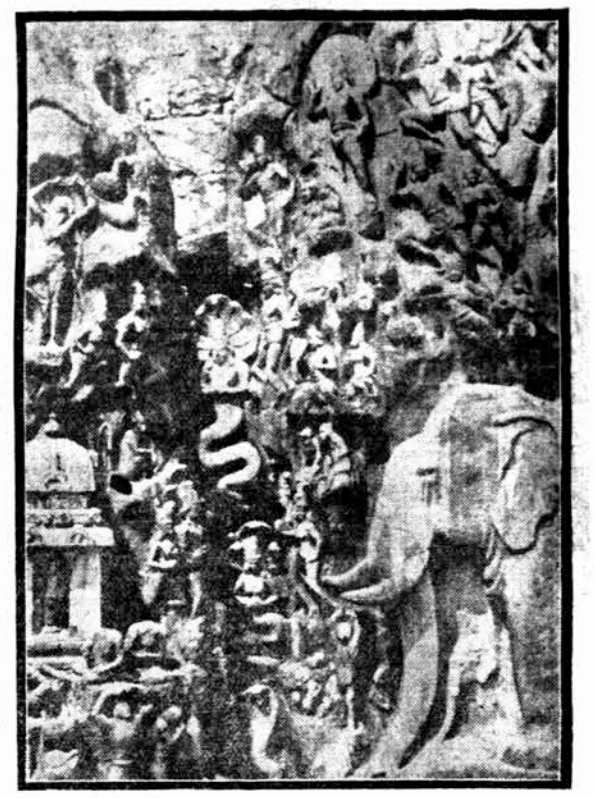
The five raths are designed and carved after the Viman style of the Dravidian architecture.

Big Panels

Besides these there are several rock-hewn caves to be seen here; some of them with big panels of relief carvings, like the Mahisasuramardhini and and Varaha Avatar of Vishnu, rendered in a vigorous style.

A gem of sculpture lying about here is that of a deer stretching itself in a relaxed and natural position, scratching its nose with its hind foot, as delightful a work of art as the pair of monkeys catching fleas on each other.

The architecture and sculpture of the Seven Pagodas thus form an interesting chapter in the history of Indian art and throw light on the origin and growth of certain styles and motifs in the evolution of South Indian temples of later centuries.



An episode from Mahabharata carved out of a single rock at Mahabalipuram.

TESTING TIME FOR NEHRU

By **Sam Castelino**

ONE DOUBTS IF THERE HAS BEEN ANY MAN IN RECENT MEMORY OF THE STATURE OF NEHRU WHO HAS THOUGHT, TALKED AND WORKED SO WHOLE-HEARTEDLY AND STEADFASTILY FOR PEACE.

There could not have been a more worthy candidate for the Peace Prize.

And yet, strangely enough the dispensers of the Nobel Peace Prize have not thought fit to bestow it on this man of Asia.

In only shows how the Western world still looks down upon what it calls the mysterious East.

Can any good come out of Nazareth? asked the Pharisees mockingly. In much the same way the war-weavy world looks upon Nehru's mission of Peace in the twentieth century.

What manner of a man is this who, without the backing of arms or power, has raised India to a place of pre-eminence in international politics and who sees Bodh Gaya, Borobodur and Angkor and the Great War itself rising like the Sphinx from their ashes.

New Message

Though Christ was born a Jew it was not Judaism He gave to the world, but a new faith and brotherhood that transcended all barriers of race and colour.

So too Nehru is much less a Hindu than a citizen of the world

His faith is that of the robust people of the soil and his religion, humanity.

"I have become a queer mixture of the East and West, out of place everyhere, at home nowhere," he introspects in his Autobiography.

In that one pregnant sentence Nehru sums up the supreme paradox he is, not only in India but in world politics as well.

An aristocrat to his fingertips, Jawahar is never more at home than with the crowds.

He loves vast crowds and equally the crowds dote upon his words.

Some of his finest utterances are not from the State desk or in Parliament but before huge concourses and from the hustings.

With Jawahar you either agree or disagree.

There's an end of the matter.

He is the only one who can chide the nation in unambiguous terms and get away with it.

He does not believe in mincing matters.

People's Man

His faith always resides in the people.

In India, where so much centres round a personality, this has come to mean a heresy.

His great object is to raise the standard of the people and the prestige of the country in the eyes of the world.

His aim is the service of humanity.

He stands for peace and longs for the day when barriers between nations will be destroyed and colonialism as such will cease to exist.

His is the great brotherhood of man in which there is no race, colour or religion.

His eye is on principles, not on expediency.

This has somewhat chagrined the Western Powers who think that since Nehru's whole mental get-up is Western he should be with them right or wrong.

He is catholic enough to grant others the freedom of faith.

His is a scientific approach.

It is paradoxical that he allowed himself to be led by Gandhiji who mixed spiritualism with politics.

He did not believe in it, yet accepted it.

IT IS THIS FAITH THAT MADE HIM A ROBUST CHAMPION OF THE MINORITES. HE IS DETERMINED TO FIGHT THE WHOLE NATION FOR HIS CREED OF SESULARISM.

Like Abraham Lincoln he is prepared to wage a war, if need be, to preserve this most sacred of his ideals

The preamble and the Fundamental Rights of our Constitution bear a strong impress of his personality and ideals which any nation would love to cherish.

Nehru is an atheist and makes no secret of it, though once he did take a little interest in Theosophy and was a follower of Annie Besant.

But his beliefs are his own.

PANDIT NEHRU

He did not believe in Gandhiji's inner voice.

He called it his unerring instinct.

A fighter and revolutionary by nature, he steeled himself to the discipline and non-violence which he accepted only in a limited sense then, but in which he has always been a leader of the Right.

Scientific

Though ranged against the Socialists and the K.M.P. in the last elections both believed that he was their natural leader and did not oppose his elections.

It is a strange spectacle of radically opposed parties vying for his leadership. Even the Communists prefer his rule to that of any other.

His admiration for Russia does not, however, prevent him from holding in least the Indian Communists.

A great personal friend of the Chiangs he did not hesitate to welcome Mao when he found that they had forfeited the confidence of the Chinese people.

Such is the complex and paradoxical personality that heads the Indian Government today.

This once turbulent character of Indian politics has graduated into a turbulent international figure.

The West finds it difficult to follow all his actions.

Paradox

Nehru's greatness, therefore lies in his seeming paradox.

He does not hide his contempt for cant, humbug and hypocrisy.

He knows no fear, as long as he feels he is on the track of justice and righteousness

He is prepared to retire from public life rather than give up or compromise his principles.

Thus he stands at the great dividing line of the East and the West, the symbol of a new synthesis of various cultures of harmony among the different peoples, of freedom from colonialism and of a real peace in an atmosphere surcharged with the rumblings of war.

This is Jawaharlal Nehru, the man of destiny.

LORD MAYOR & MARCHIONESS

Marchioness of Winchester, premier Marchioness of England, warmly welcomed by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Cuthbert Ackroyd, at a reception at the Mansion House last week held to bid farewell to the notables of London. The new Lord Mayor will be installed this month with the traditional procession and ceremony.

Business Sleuths Bag For West Latest Soviet Oil Drill Design

PARIS.

IN a cloak-and-dagger operation as suspenseful as a Hollywood spy movie, a group of American and French business men have triumphed over bureaucracy and cold-war stumbling blocks to provide the West with the means to match Russia in the most crucial of all current economic battles — the search for oil.

By **Bernard Kaplan**

To do it, a large Texas engineering equipment maker, Dresser Industries, and a French company with which it joined forces battled both the U.S. and Soviet Governments, and conducted a hushed economic Intelligence mission within the former Russian zone of Austria.

On the success of the latter rode several million dollars and the hope of catching up with recent Soviet technological advances which, it is now known, had given the Russians the lead in the race to find new petroleum reserves.

This unique business adventure with significant political overtones began less than a year ago, after Dresser learned that Russian engineers had developed the first practical fast hydraulic turbo oil drill.

From reports out of the Caucasus, it was confirmed that this instrument was a big improvement over even the most modern drills in use in the West.

Boring at a very rapid rate, it permitted deep drilling at substantially less cost than more orthodox equipment.

Research on a similar drill had been going on in the U.S., too.

But the private companies conducting it—Dresser among them—had to watch the cost sheet.

Money was no object to the Russians.

In addition, they were able to carry out practical tests in their Caucasus and Siberian fields witout worrying about inconvenience caused to regular operations.

★

Again, this was something private industry could not do.

Nevertheless, the Soviet drill, while in the operating stage and far ahead of anything yet built elsewhere, was not entirely perfected.

SO WHEN DRESSER PROPOSED TO THE SOVIET MINISTRY OF HEAVY EQUIPMENT AN AGREEMENT GIVING THE AMERICAN COMPANY RIGHT TO MANUFACTURE THE TURBO DRILL IN THE WEST IN EXCHANGE FOR DRESSER'S OWN FUTURE RESEARCHES IN THE SAME FIELD, AS WELL AS THE USUAL ROYALTIES, THE RUSSIAN OFFICIALS SURPRISINGLY AGREED.

However, the U.S. Department of Commerce turned thumbs down on the deal, opposing release of technical information on the all-important subject of oil to Moscow.

Dresser's contention that it was the American oil industry that stood to gain by far the most from the exchange, at least at the start, did not budge Washington.

It was then an enterprising and imaginative Frenchman named Leon Gariel stepped into the picture.

He is the head of Neyrpic, a French manufacturer of drilling equipment with which Dresser had long exchanged information on hydraulic research.

Information reached Gariel that Russian engineers had used their turbo drill in the east Austrian oil fields during their 10-year occupation of that country.

"It's a 1,000-to-1 bet," he told his French and American associates, "but, just possibly, the Russians may have left parts of their drill behind when they withdrew. Let's see whether we can find them."

Gariel's agents scoured every scrap heap and junk in the former Soviet zone, with particular attention, naturally, to those closest to the oil fields.

"It was like looking for a needle in a haystack," Gariel said.

★

"With this difference—we could not even be sure what some portions of the needle looked like."

"But it says—"To be taken in water"!"

THE SEARCH, CARRIED OUT IN UTMOST SECRECY, EVEN TO USING CODED COMMUNICATIONS, TOOK SIX MONTHS. IN THE END GARIEL WAS ABLE TO RECONSTRUCT THE ENTIRE DRILL. IMMEDIATELY, HE SET TO WORK IMPROVING ON IT, WITH THE HELP OF DRESSER EXPERTS.

Now Neyrpic has produced a substantially modified version.

Dresser is to manufacture it for North America, and petroleum experts believe a significant new weapon has been added to the West's economic arsenal.

FABULOUS ONASSIS PLIES HIS SHIPS UNDER FIVE FLAGS

THE biggest wheel in Monaco is not Prince Rainier, Pooh-Bah of the second tiniest state in the world, and husband of Grace Kelly, but Aristotle Socrates Onassis, a 49-year-old Greek whose self-made wealth can make even a rajah look poverty-stricken.

By Angela Burke

I first met Mr. Onassis in his gambling casino at Monte Carlo.

It was past midnight when the 20th-century Midas strode in, his penetrating heavy-lidded eyes almost counting the customers as he walked past the public gaming tables to his office.

Onassis, I discovered on introduction, is not only excessively rich but also is an extremely amusing man with an irreverent sense of humour and a vitality of speech and action that triumphs completely over his short stocky, swarthy appearance.

Meeting him, one can understand the rumours, speculations and reports that precede and follow him whenever he goes, for his reputation has been the target of international gossip for years.

THE CONTRAST

Here was the men whose control of Monaco's finances, it is said, makes the principality's absolute monarch look like an errand boy; the man whose yacht, the Christina, sits sleek and menacing in Monaco's harbour dwarfing Prince Rainier's yacht to toy-boat size; the man whose bank account is so legendary it makes Rainier with his castle, his villa, his Paris apartment and his 15 automobiles look almost like a pauper.

Insiders claim no love is lost between the prince and the Midas-touched Onassis.

Actually, until three days before the wedding of the prince to Hollywood actress Grace Kelly in April, it had been two years since Rainier and Onassis had last met.

Questioned on this absence of rapport between Rainier and himself, Onassis confirmed it had been two years since the prince and he had last shaken hands.

"But do you have to see a fellow all the time to be on good terms with him?" Onassis quipped.

"Of course I'm fond of the prince. Who wouldn't be? He's an absolute monarch, isn't he?"

HIS INTERESTS

Onassis speaks easily in five or six languages.

He learned English only 15 or 16 years ago but speaks it with a fluency that many an Anglo-Saxon might envy.

His accent is English, and attractively tinged with the soft sounds of the Latin languages he knows so well.

Chatting with me in the casino, Onassis stopped by one of the unused gaming tables, seated himself in the croupier's stool and, on learning I was a Canadian, proceeded to tell me he had a soft spot in his heart for Canada.

"A great country," he said. "A wonderful people, the Canadians. I bought my first ships in Canada. Always wanted to go back."

Shifting the conversation, I remarked on the crowd in the casino and asked Onassis which game of chance he favoured.

"I DON'T LIKE GAMBLING; IT BORES ME," SAID THE MAN WHO OWNS CONTROLLING INTEREST IN THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS CASINO.

"Why did you buy this place?" I asked surprised and curious that a man could devote so much time and energy to making money from something he despised.

Onassis looked momentarily startled by my bluntness.

"Because," he said after a pause in which his eyes swept the vast establishment with its vaulted ceilings and immense oils, "this was just one building included in my business transaction in Monaco.

"What I bought was stock in the Societe des Bains de Mer, and included many other properties as well as the casino."

DIDN'T KNOW HER

The conversation then turned to the question of the Prince Rainier-Grace Kelly match.

"Of course, it should work out," he said. "Why shouldn't it? He's a prince and a nice fellow. She's a movie star and a nice girl. Both are Roman Catholics."

It was on the Riviera two years ago when she was making the film, "To Catch a Thief," that Onassis said he first met Grace Kelly.

"Cary Grant brought her to dinner on the Christina. I didn't know who she was. At first I thought she was Grant's secretary.

"Every time I was about to ask her what she was doing that night my wife would either change the conversation or tug at my suit. You see," explained Onassis, "I rarely go to movies."

Onassis next met Miss Kelly at a restaurant in New York just a few weeks before her engagement to Prince Rainier.

"I asked her then when she was coming back to Monaco to see us," she said. "She looked confused and when I suggested that she become our little queenie she flushed. I didn't know what was the matter."

FIRST SHIPS

Of late, according to close friends, Onassis has become concerned about his bad press.

In a move to staunch the flow of mystery-man publicity which has buzzed about him, he has endeavoured whenever possible to meet and be interviewed by news people.

One recent encounter with a woman columnist left him reeling, for Onassis has grown accustomed to having those about him jump when he speaks.

It seems the lady by prior consultation with Onassis' secretary boarded the yacht for an interview bearing with her a letter of introduction from a mutual friend.

Briefed by his man, Onassis delegated time for the appointment.

The lady, however, had other plans for her day.

She confided after shaking hands that she had just wanted to meet Onassis that day, not interview him.

Stunned, Onassis agreed to an interview set for the following afternoon at 3.

The next day as the hour approached Onassis was still lunching with some VIP guests aboard his yacht.

"I must leave for an interview," he said, mentioning the woman columnist by name.

"Delay it an hour," one of the guests suggested. "have your secretary phone."

Onassis demurred, looking troubled at the possibility of offending a writer of such wide circulation. "I don't think I should."

At length, however, his guests' wishes prevailed and the secretary telephoned.

He returned a minute later with the message. "Tell Mr. Onassis I don't want to be put off. After all, I'm a business person, too," the lady said.

IMMIGRANT

As a business man, Onassis has few peers today.

As a 16-year-old immigrant boy in Argentina following the Turkish massacres of resident Greeks in Smyrna where he was born and raised, Onassis settled in Buenos Aires.

At first he entered the business in which his father had earlier prospered, tobacco importing, making a tidy fortune when he discovered no one in the Argentine had ever thought of buying the cheaper East European tobaccos.

HE SWITCHED TO SHIPPING IN THE EARLY DEPRESSION YEARS AND HIS FORESIGHT IN PURCHASING SIX CANADIAN FREIGHTERS AT BARGAIN-BASEMENT PRICES IS THE ROCK ON WHICH HE BUILT HIS SHIPPING EMPIRE.

He also began to build and buy oil tankers.

In this his foresight was matched by that of the man who was later to become his brother-in-law, Stavros Niarchos.

In 1946, when he was 39, Aristotle Onassis married.

His bride was Tina, 17-year-old daughter of the Greek shipowner, Stavros G. Livanos of New York city.

Shortly afterwards his shipping rival Niarchos married Livanos' second daughter, Eugenie. The three men constitute the most formidable shipowning family alliance the world has ever seen.

Though the Onassis family has residences in different parts of the world, as often as not home is the luxury yacht, Christina.

A former Canadian frigate, she has been transformed into the most impressive yacht afloat.

NOVEL YACHT

She carries with her a two-engined seaplane which Onassis on occasion pilots himself.

Much of the year the Christina lies moored in Monaco's small but deep harbour, making all the other yachts in the basin—including Lady Norah Docker's—look miniscule.

When I expressed a wish to visit the Christina, Mr. Onassis said he would be glad to arrange a conducted tour of his ship but was sorry he would not be aboard.

The visit was arranged for a few days later.

My guide was P. Q. Callinicos, Onassis' business manager in Monaco, an extremely genial man, handsome, and from a Greek family long connected with shipping.

In fact, it had been Mr. Callinicos' father who had accompanied the young Onassis to Canada as adviser when he was buying the freighters from the CNR.

AMONG THE CHRISTINA'S MOST NOVEL FEATURES ARE A MOSIAC TILED DANCE FLOOR, RIMMED IN GOLD, WHICH ON THE PRESSING OF A BUTTON SINKS TO FORM THE BOTTOM OF A SWIMMING POOL; A COCKTAIL BAR, MAGNIFICENTLY STOCKED, AND DECORATED WITH MODELS OF SHIPS AND HANDSOMELY DRAWN MAPS; A NURSERY FOR THE TWO ONASSIS CHILDREN, ALEXANDER, SEVEN, AND CHRISTINA, FIVE, WITH GAY PANELLED WALLS PAINTED BY BEMMELMANS; AND STATEROOMS, EACH WITH ITS PRIVATE BATH, TO ACCOMMODATE 16 GUESTS.

As we viewed the yacht, Mr. Callinicos talked about his colourful employer.

He listed four attributes chiefly responsible for Onassis' business success.

Onassis needs only three hours' sleep a night; he's a tremendous worker, has a fabulous memory and an acutely sharp intelligence.

The day I was aboard the Christina Onassis was travelling.

Even his business manager had no idea when he would return.

ARISTOTLE Socrates Onassis hugs his daughter, Christina, five. His son, Alexander, is now seven years old.

MUCH OF THE ONASSIS TIME IS SPENT SUPERVISING HIS SCATTERED INTERESTS FOR HE HAS SHIPS SAILING UNDER FIVE FLAGS.

One comfort in doing so much travelling, Onassis finds, is in having the Christian names of Aristotle Socrates.

"There's not a border in the world where I have to spell them," he said.

The remark was facetious, but the tone was not.

It was not the man whose wealth cloaks him in mystery speaking, but an expatriate Greek.

Ten years ago Onassis married Tina Livanos, 17-year-old daughter of Greek-born shipowner.

IRON CURTAIN JOKES FLAY RED REGIME

By David Barnett

WASHINGTON.

FROM the U.S. Information Agency headquarters here, the fourth compilation of Iron Curtain humour is being shipped to public affairs officers abroad.

The jokes are billed as bona fide folk humour that streamed from behind the Iron Curtain along with refugees.

Here are some from the latest compilation:

Soviet police officials recently sent out a questionnaire to every citizen in the U.S.S.R.

One of the questions was: "What is your relation to the Soviet system?"

One peasant replied: "The same as to my wife."

CALLED TO POLICE HEADQUARTERS FOR INTERROGATION, THE PEASANT EXPLAINED HIS ANSWER IN THIS WAY: "WELL, AFTER 40 YEARS, ONE CAN GET USED TO ANYTHING, BUT IT CERTAINLY ISN'T MUCH FUN."

*

Moscow's chief postmaster recently received a furious dressing down by Communist Party boss Nikita Kruschev because an issue of stamps bearing the party official's portrait had been withdrawn from circulation.

The postmaster tried to explain that the stamps were no longer in use because the paste on the back would not stick.

Kruschev thereupon seized a sheet of stamps, tore one off, wet it and pasted it on an envelope.

"They stick perfectly," he exclaimed. "Now give me the true explanation. I suspect sabotage."

The postmaster finally broke down and said. "Well, comrade, you might as well know the truth. The public keeps spitting on the wrong side."

*

On a crowded streetcar in Sofia, one worker tells another: "This packed tram is like our Communist regime. Both are governed by an organised leader and he alone knows what he is doing. The others either hold on with a raised fist, or are sitting or hanging."

*

In Warsaw, a circus owner eager to keep abreast of the latest Kremlin line, presented as his main act a big bear and a little lamb cavorting together.

The act ended with the two animals retiring arm in arm.

A West European journalist, much impressed by the performance, went to interview the circus owner.

"It must have taken a lot of work," the journalist said, "to train the bear and the lamb to get along so well together."

"NOT SO MUCH," THE CIRCUS MAN SAID. "I JUST HAVE TO GET A NEW LAMB FOR THE SHOW EVERY DAY."

*

According to the U.S.I.A. compilation, the following bit of humour was taken in its entirety from the Prague newspaper "Prace":

"I started my maternity leave on June 1, 1956, and ended it on September 4, 1956. I am going to be married in March, 1957. Am I entitled to dowry benefits, under the national insurance plan, for fulfilling the 1957 plan in 1956?"

Stars Predict For Nehru

Unique Role

JAWAHARLAL Nehru, India's Prime Minister, was born on Thursday, November 14, 1889, on latitude 25N27 and longitude 81E50 at 11-44 p.m. (local mean time), when the stars proclaimed his destiny, closely intertwined with the exalted future of our Motherland.

He was also destined to be the champion of peace and cynosure of the world, shining bright in the political firmament of non-violent democracy.

It is the dumb eloquence of Saturn, Uranus and Venus that exclusively explains the unlimited urge with which Mr. Nehru is animated, particularly in respect of his exceptionally inspiring contribution to freedom, unity, democracy, peace, reconstruction and the moral regeneration of the world, as is inwrought in the current Aquarian Age of Uranus and Saturn, which will rule our planet for the next two thousand years.

Saturn's Place

Saturn, the lord of the sixth house of Capricorn of day-to-day activities and the seventh house of Aquarius of public affairs, is forming sextile with Venus, which rules the tenth house of Taurus—of position, prestige and fame—and the third house of Libra (intercepted) of mental pursuits, while Uranus, the ruler of the seventh house, is in separating conjunction with Venus.

Saturn, signifying diplomacy and politics and Uranus symbolising freedom, democracy and unity in sublime harmony with Venus, the mother of love, tolerance and peace, thus reveals Mr. Nehru as the vigorous protagonist of democracy and the true harbinger of peace.

These golden virtues are ennobled especially by Uranus for it is this planet that lends a magnificent tinge to his universal, independent, altruistic and democratic points of view.

It is only because of Uranus that he follows completely independent policies thereby earning an outstanding position for himself in the field of international politics.

Lone Star

In this respect Uranus, in lap of Venus, is extremely revealing in that, so far as his foreign pursuits go, he is unequivocally the lone star ever to glory preeminently in the firmament of the Aquarian order of democracy.

That by virtue of these influences of Uranus today Mr. Nehru is exalted universally is symptomatic of the fact that he has so successfully crowned his career with the unprecedented honour of being not only the beacon light to other nations as to what means they should employ in serving the cause of stable peace, but also the most reliable guide in tackling any crucial world problems of the day.

Nevertheless Uranus is in quintile with Jupiter, which is in sextile with Velus and in trine with Saturn.

WHO CAN THEREFORE DENY THAT IT IS THE RARE COMPETENCE SIGNIFICANT OF URANUS THAT PARTICULARLY ENABLES HIM TO EXCEL HIS RIVALS IN THE NOBLE MISSION OF WORLD PEACE.

It is not fact that it is Mr. Nehru and Mr. Nehru alone who, thanks to Uranus and Jupiter, has been successfully endeavouring to make every nation morally conscious of the means in seeking true progress towards its own high destiny?

And above all doesn't Mr. Nehru's Panchshila constitute the quintessence of Uranus, so far as the exclusive principles of unity, independence, self-respect and equality are concerned?

Dynamic

Philanthropic Neptune in conjunction with powerful Pluto and in trine with wilful Mars reveals Mr. Nehru as a dynamic humanitarian.

The truth of this astral assertion is self-evident in that he neither mortgages his mind by aligning with world powers in the foreign field, nor allows them to interfere in the domestic sphere.

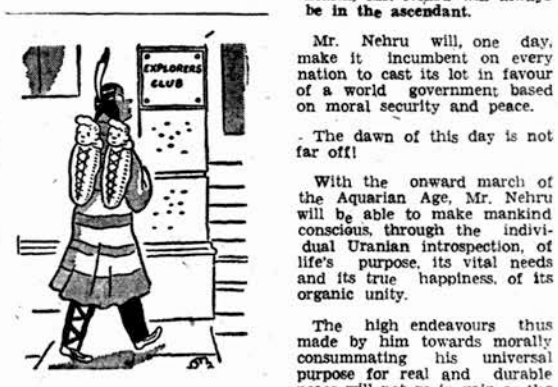
He does not go in for violence of action, even when called upon to do so in self-defence, inasmuch as it is his unfailing conviction that non-co-operation and non-alignment against any aggressor, and the spirit of selfless sacrifice, braced with universal love, will prevail.

It is by the triumph of such internal development that he has been a bulwark of invincible Plutonian strength against any external danger and, emboldened with the goodness of Neptunian aspirations, has successfully electrified the world with his humane principles of Panchshila, thus substantiating the rare Martian mettle of which he is made.

Predictions

I humbly apologise to the readers for not giving detailed predictions, as the scope of this article is limited.

Nevertheless the following predictions, based on the progressed aspects and the Dashas of his coming glorious years, are given here in brief.



Nirayana horoscope of Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru.

Rahu will run till 27-7-1957, Jupiter will operate from 28-7-1957 to 21-12-1959, and Saturn from 22-12-1959 to 27-10-1962 as the Antardashas in the Vimshottari Mahadasha of Rahu, which occupies the eleventh house of Gemini ruling foreign affairs.

These Dashas in conjunction with the progressed aspects reveal that, notwithstanding occasional misfourtunes chiefly in regard to his occupation and health, Mr. Nehru will always be in the ascendant.

Mr. Nehru will, one day, make it incumbent on every nation to cast its lot in favour of a world government based on moral security and peace.

The dawn of this day is not far off!

With the onward march of the Aquarian Age, Mr. Nehru will be able to make mankind conscious, through the individual Uranian introspection, of life's purpose, its vital needs and its true happiness, of its organic unity.

The high endeavours thus made by him towards morally consummating his universal purpose for real and durable peace will not go in vain as the Dashas and the progressed aspects so powerfully reveal.

In conclusion, I, with the astral picture of Mr. Nehru before me, make bold to predict that, while the individual efforts of the great men of the past in their sublime mission to deliver mankind from the welter of wickedness have so far failed, it is the moral re-awakening of Mr. Nehru that will assuredly succeed in electrifying the world spiritually, and redeeming mankind from the slough of selfishness, fear and hatred, as is determined in the womb of the current Aquarian Age, in which Satyuga (era of truth) the concept of human perfection through conquest of self will dawn upon mankind.

By Phyruz Canteenwala

HONG KONG MARRIAGE LAWS HIT CHINESE WOMEN

Chronicle Correspondent

HONG KONG.

THE legal and social position of a Chinese woman in this 115-year old British colony is inferior to that of a Chinese male.

The principle of equality of the sexes does not apply although it was recognised by China as far back as 1931.

If a woman marries according to Chinese law and customs, she is powerless to object or prevent her husband from acquiring a concubine.

As far as marriage and inheritances are concerned, the British judicial authorities recognise Chinese law and customs.

However, a woman, whether of Chinese nationality or not, enjoys all the privileges of British law if the marriage is completed at the Marriage Registry or in churches authorised to conduct and register marriages.

But here, the majority of the Chinese population prefer marriages according to Chinese law and customs.

The institution of concubinage prevails here because of the lack of serious opposition to it on the part of the Chinese community.

Bill Shelved

There has been some agitation among women's organisations to outlaw concubinage.

A bill was drafted but, shelved because some Chinese community leaders convinced the authorities concerned that the institution was dying out by itself, which probably is quite true.

Marriage according to Chinese law and custom has many disadvantages.

For example, if the woman, even if she is domiciled in Hong Kong, remains in the family of her father, she is entitled to maintenance and a dowry, according to the socal standing of the family.

In Pincer

However, once she marries, she loses the right to maintenance and even participation in the division of any property left by her father if he dies intestate.

IN HER HUSBAND'S FAMILY SHE IS ENTITTLED TO MAINTAINANCE, BUT SHOULD HE DIE INTESTATE AND LEAVES PROPERTY, SHE HAS NO RIGHT TO PARTICIPATE IN THE DIVISION OF HIS ESTATE.

If she is domiciled in China she cannot obtain a divorce in Hong Kong, whether she has been married according to British law or Chinese law and custom.

talking of BOOKS

The Cicero Race Riots

THE CAMILLE DE ROSE STORY. BY CAMILLE DE ROSE. PUBLISHED BY DE ROSE PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. PAGES 348. PRICE NOT STATED.

This is the story of the race riots that took place in the town of Cicero in Illinois in the United States.

It is told by the person who was in a sense at the very centre of these riots.

It is told by the person, who against her own will and as the victim of manipulations which she did not understand, became the focal point of a story of life, hate anxiety and thrill combined with the poisoning prejudice of an entire town.

Miss De Rose, who built up for herself, after years of strife and struggle, a position of respect in the community, and ownership of a large apartment building giving her security in life, was as a result of these events of which she was the innocent victim, forced to the underworld, moving ultimately through jails, asylums, inter-racial loves and soul-stirring suicide attempts.

*

In this book she attempts to present to the public the story of this eventful and in many respects disaster-strewn life, in order to evoke their sympathy, if not to give them an understanding of the circumstances in which she became the object of hatred and scorn of the entire community.

The world has a right to know.

It is with this belief that Miss De Rose writes the story of her life.

She wants the world to know of the sensational, strange but nevertheless true things that happen in this human existence of ours.

In a world of emotional conflict and social strife an innocent, wayward, weak individual can be thrown to the dogs by the manipulators to achieve some selfish object.

As one reads this story one notices clearly the weakness of the woman's character, but that is a weakness which perhaps is not so rare.

*

It is the fact that this weak woman was made the instrument of the emotions of others and that a legal system prevailed under which an individual was not able to save herself is what makes this story so interesting.

As one reads this story one is convinced of the power of the lawyer over his client.

How even oppressed groups can oppress others in an effort to achieve their own ends is vividly brought out.

It is an interesting story and certainly it must have found a wide public in the United States.

Even here the book will have some interest as a human story.

H.

ATTEMPT TO REMOVE MISCONCEPTION ABOUT INDIA IN U.S.

WHAT THE UNITED STATES CAN DO ABOUT INDIA. By E. Seligman. Published by the New York University Press. Price dol 2.95.

THE WIDENING GULF BETWEEN INDIA AND AMERICA DURING THE LAST FEW YEARS HAS BEEN A CAUSE OF WORRY TO INTELLIGENT CITIZENS OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

Neither of these countries is, therefore, happy about it.

Yet both have been unable to do much to prevent the gulf from widening still further.

In this book Seligman who is a lawyer by profession and has held many important posts in American public life examines this question with a view to finding the reasons and recommending appropriate policies on the part of the United States.

Goodwill

It is clear that the author has a deep sense of goodwill towards the people of this country.

He is also impelled by a sense of urgency.

He feels that unless something is done and done soon, permanent estrangement might develop between the two countries.

This would do damage to all that for which both the countries stand.

Seligman's object is to build up an informed and effective public opinion in the United States to influence the attitude of Congress with a view to restoring good relations between the two countries.

He appears to believe that though India has been neutral in the cold war and has shown a considerable partiality to Communist countries in various international affairs, she is democratic by conviction and does not favour Communism as such.

He believes, therefore, that while India's reasons for her behaviour may not be appreciated by the citizens of the United States, those reasons appear to be quite valid to her own citizens.

Socialism

With this approach to the subject Mr. Seligman's main thesis is clear.

There is a chapter in the work devoted to Indian Socialism, which Mr. Seligman believes is similar in many respects to British Socialism.

He emphasises as do the leaders of this country that India's programme of social and economic reconstruction is not based on any rigid political doctrine.

She appears to be experimenting in various directions.

It is this which explains the simultaneous expansion of public enterprise and fostering of the private sector, her development of big centralised industries going side by side with a policy of encouragement to small-scale industries.

—H.E.

Introduction To Economics

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS. By Prof. Hannan Ezekiel. Published by A. R. Sheth & Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2. Pages 288. Price Rs. 4-8.

ECONOMICS is such a rigidly logical subject and in many ways so abstruse that there is still not a single book which could be said to fulfil the requirements of a good introduction to it.

Yet the subject is usually compulsory for Intermediate in Arts.

This new book in many ways purports to supply this need.

It starts with a study of national income and this puts the study of economics in its perspective at the very commencement.

At the same time, unlike some of the newer books such as those by Pigou and Hicks, it returns subsequently to the normal pattern of presentation as a result of which this subject becomes much easier of comprehension.

A specially interesting feature of the book is the chapter on the 'Laws of Production,' the treatment of which is usually very confusing in most introductory works.

The occasional references to Indian conditions provides the Indian reader with a special interest.

Text-Book On Indian Economics

INDIAN ECONOMICS. By K. K. Dewett and G. Singh. Published by Premier Publishing Company, Delhi. Pages 685. Price Rs. 12-8.

THIS is the eighth edition of a text-book of Indian Economics which has become almost a standard work on this subject.

The subject of Indian Economic Problems is prescribed in one form or another at the graduate level in Economics in all the Indian Universities.

Dewett and Singh's book has been brought up to date regularly through the issue of new editions from time to time.

This is the eighth edition in twelve years.

In this edition, there has been a considerable revision in the light of information made available and problems discussed in government publications like the Second Five-Year Plan, the Taxation Enquiry Commission's Report, etc.

The authors point out that they have almost re-written the chapters on public finance, to take into account the new importance of this sector in the economy.

A special improvement to be noted in this edition is the reduction in the space allotted to material and chapters which are only of historical interest and importance.

The only complaint against the book is a certain crudity in its style of presentation.

The style is simple, but not fluid.

Provided the reader is able to overcome his objections on this score he will find this book very useful.

—H.E.

STATUES TELL THEIR STORY

Students from village schools are sight- seeing at the Karla caves during the holidays. Their teacher is explaining to them the story behind the sculpture and even the stone elephant seems to be listening to it.

Russian Papers Are Getting More Lively Now

By Charles L. Adams

NEW YORK.

RUSSIA'S PRESS IS GETTING LIVELIER AND MORE INTERESTING AS THE NATION BACKS SLOWLY AWAY FROM HIDEBOUND STALINISM. CAPITALIST ADS ARE CREEPING IN TOO.

Exhortations to work harder, to give the Communist Party unwavering support, and to "liquidate shortcomings" in all phases of Soviet life continue to be the main stock in trade of Russian editors.

Foreign reports are still outrageously slanted.

Nevertheless, sports stories, a few news items with only a mild propaganda twist, an occasional human interest feature about ordinary people and even rare consumer goods advertisements are brightening the U. S. S. R.'s newspaper pages.

Pictures are being used more frequently to break up forbidding masses of text.

Headlines and general make up show a faint tendency to borrow from Western journalistic practices.

How does the average Russian reader view these changes?

With enthusiasm and demands for more.

Under Stalin, advertising was condemned as a capitalist device employed to get rid of surplus products which would be equitably distributed through ordinary operation of the Communist economic system.

Ads Back Again

Today, as the supply of consumer goods increases, the U. S. S. R. Ministry of Trade is studying and appropriating more and more capitalistic selling devices — including the advertisement.

A recent Trade Ministry ad in the newspaper Komsomolskaya Pravda offered a wide selection of cameras and photographic equipment through a relatively-new merchandising medium — mail order houses.

Price of the cameras ranged from 140 rubles (dol. 35 at the official rate of exchange) for the "Smena" model to 2,340 rubles (dol. 585) for the "Kiev-111.'

With the average Soviet worker's monthly income less than 800 rubles, none of the Ministry of Trade's four mail order warehouses is likely to be swamped by "Kiev-111" orders.

Even now, advertising occupies an insignificant amount of space in Russia's main national dailies — Pravda, the Communist Party organ; Izvestia, the Government newspaper; Komsomolskaya Pravda, put out by the Young Communist League; and Trud, published by the Trade Unions.

A single small one-column ad tightly crammed with copy and usually located in the last column of the back page represents a better-than-average day's quota.

On many days there is no advertising whatever.

Sports Reports

If ads take up little room in the customary four-page issues published by Pravda, Izvestia, Komsomolskaya Pravda and Trud, the same can no longer be said for sports.

The U. S. S. R. publishes an eight-page sports newspaper three times weekly besides several sports magazines.

But that's not enough for Russia's millions of rabid fans.

AT THE OPENING OF LAST SUMMER'S NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP SPORTS COMPETITION IN MOSCOW, MORE THAN HALF OF THE SPACE IN RUSSIA'S FOUR LEADING DAILIES WAS GIVEN OVER TO THE EVENT.

Ordinary issues, however, contain from one-half to two columns of sports news and pictures.

Crime Stories

Crime stories, which now may be found several times a week, are buried at the bottom of the back page — next to the ad-vertisements if there are any.

These reports of murder, robbery, embezzlement and hooliganism may be presented in considerable detail at the time the criminal is sentenced.

But the story captions are small and unsensational.

Russian editors virtually ignore domestic accidents and natural disasters, although brief accounts of foreign (especially American) plane crashes, train wrecks, explosions, etc., are common.

First mention of a major Russian drought or flood may not be seen in the Soviet Press for many months — and then only as a passing reference in a story on another subject.

Trud recently described how a passing worker saved three small children who had set their house afire while playing with matches.

Pictures

Under Stalin, such an incident however interesting, would have been considered too trivial for publication.

If travel restrictions on foreigners in the U. S. S. R. are lifted further, news of catastrophes will inevitably leak out.

AS WITH THE RECENT "SECRET" RUSSIAN ATOMIC BOMB TESTS, THE SOVIETS WILL BE FORCED TO BREAK THE STORY THEMSELVES OR BE "SCOOPED" BY THE CAPITALIST PRESS.

Russian magazines also have a new look.

Religious paintings by famous Tsarist artists have been reproduced in full colour.

Pictures of nude sculpture are no longer taboo.

IN AMAZON'S GRIP

A scene from "Lagnachi Bedi" staged by Mahila Vikas Mandal, Versova.

Bolshoi Ballet May Pay A Visit To America Next Year

By Eric Downton

OTTAWA.

A SOVIET intellectual, who has close ties with the Moscow Bolshoi Ballet, says in a letter just received by this correspondent that the company "may be offered, through the authorities a visit to North America next year if the London visit is officially considered successful."

For the Bolshoi, considered by many experts to be the world's best ballet company, the present triumphal trip to Britain is the first foray into the non-Communist West it has made as a complete ensemble.

Certainly it would make a great impression in the U. S. and Canada — as a spectacle it is definitely superior to Britain's Sadlers Wells ballet which has been so successful on its trans-atlantic tours.

GOOD WORK

As an export it would be shrewdly chosen.

Ballet is the one field of art where the Soviet Union definitely holds superiority over North America.

During an intermission on a performance, starring the incomparable Ulanova, of "Romeo and Juliet" at the Moscow Bolshoi Theatre, a Canadian diplomat was heard to remark:

"One North American tour by this ballet would be far better propaganda for the Russians than ten years of diplomatic back-slapping, official receptions, radio programmes and distribution of official literature."

If the Bolshoi Ballet comes over here next year it will also provide the first opportunity to make a flesh-and-blood comparison between Russian and North American ballet.

STATE AID

Russian ballet is tradition-bound, with all the advantages and disadvantages of nearly two hundred years of unbroken existence.

The Bolshoi Company itself is over a hundred years old.

And it is generously financed by the state.

The Bolshoi, despite all its superb technical accomplishment, is a slave to tradition—and to Communist politics.

For many years, particularly throughout the Stalin era, its dancers, composers and choreographers have obeyed orders to follow the well-beaten "genuine Russian" traditional paths.

Among the half-dozen regular standbys which make up the Bolshoi's repertoire is a piece called "Red Sails."

THIS IS SHEER PROPAGANDA, UNDILUTED AND UNTRUTHFUL. A TALE OF THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS' RISE TO POWER AIDED BY THE STRONG, WISE AND MORALLY IMPECCABLE RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

It is painful to have to sit through a performance of "Red Sails" and watch such a magnificent ballerina as Ulanova prostitute her talents in a piece of dishonest Communist propaganda.

The Communist Party machine has a firm hold on the Bolshoi's personnel.

Today as the reigning queens, notably Ulanova and Lepishinskaya, prepare to take their leave, a brilliant group of younger ballerinas, led by such names as Plisetskaya and Struchkova, are ready for succession.

BRILLIANT

Russian ballet is also much stronger than the West's in the matter of male talent.

Ballet dancing is an honoured profession for a man in the Soviet Union.

Top male dancers get the same sort of adulation and even better material rewards than the star football player in America.

The Bolshoi Ballet takes its name from the Bolshoi Theatre on the square of the revolution in the heart of Moscow.

BOLSHOI IS RUSSIAN FOR BIG OR GREAT, AND THE TITLE DERIVES FROM THE PRE-REVOLUTIONARY GREAT IMPERIAL THEATRE, THE COMMUNISTS OF COURSE HAVING DROPPED THE SECOND WORD.

LID OFF YALTA

By David Barnett

WASHINGTON.

A VETERAN OF 26 YEARS IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT CONTENDS THERE ARE "GRAVE POSSIBILITIES" THAT THE EISENHOWER ADMINISTRATION HAS MADE "SECRET" AGREEMENTS AND RIDERS TO TREATIES JUST AS THE PREVIOUS DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATIONS DID.

Bryton Barron, who as a State Department historian compiled the Yalta papers, argues that U.S. foreign policy is at the mercy of entrenched bureaucrats in the State Departments.

The 58-year-old Rhodes scholar left the department last January after protesting what he called pressure on him to distort the record of the Yalta Conference.

Another state department historian, Donald Dozer, was pushed out of the department after similar protests.

Barron's contentions and complaints about the State Department are contained in a book, "Inside The State Department," just published. He authorised some news reports based on the book's contents today.

The historian sees in the department a dangerous bureaucracy with low ethical standards, influenced by "foreign ideologies" including "one worldism."

Double-Dealing

According to the book, Barron recalls "very distinctly more than one agreement to which this government was party in late '40's, the text of which I refused to certify as full and complete, because I knew our representatives were more or less simultaneously a party to negotiations in which it was secretly agreed that the text as announced did not mean what it said..." the historian continues:

"You may say such things are a thing of the past.

"IF THIS IS SO, WHY WERE MEN WHO ENGAGED IN SUCH PROCEDURES RETAINED ON THEIR JOBS UNDER THIS ADMINISTRATION?"

Barron supports the Bricker amendment to restrict the President's treaty-making powers but warns that the personnel of the department could defeat the purpose of the amendment.

He argues that the U.S. foreign policy and the mode of operation of the State Department is the same under Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles as it was under the directorship of the Democratic Secretary of State, Dean Acheson.

Barron notes that the new administration gave promotions and attractive posts to men closely identified with the policies of the Acheson regime.

One, he points out is Charles "Chip" Bohlen, now Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

In discussing the Yalta conference, Barron stresses the role of Alger Hiss, who was convicted of perjury in denying that he has passed information to the Russians.

The Yalta papers, Barron contends, were first put out without an index.

An index then was added, he says, but it was misleading in that references to Hiss were omitted.

The references, according to Barron, show that Hiss had working papers concerning reparations which were not in his province.

Barron contends Hiss had all memoranda prepared for President Franklin D. Roosevelt for topics to be discussed at Yalta which, Barron argues suggests that the Russians might have had advance information on the U. S. working programme for the conference.

Hiss Episode

According to the book, the Chief of the Historical Division, G. Bernard Noble, reportedly advised Acheson in March, 1950, not to print the Yalta papers because it might "embarrass" the administration.

Under the law, the State Department is required to publish all treaties and executive agreements by years.

Barron criticises the Congress for not investigating fully the failure of the department to put out complete sets of the documents.

He contends the department has been deceiving the public by putting out "slanted" history and suggests that the Congress by its control of appropriations, is the only agency that can clean up the department.

LAND OF AMAZONS ELECTRIFIED

BY EDWARD MARON

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y.

KOREA'S ISLAND OF THE AMAZONS, CHEJUDO, HAS GONE ELECTRIC.

The women, whose prowess has dominated the rocky island for centuries, now work at night in the glow of lights from power plants, while the younger generation is being trained to work in the industries which will bloom with the new electricity.

And to give the men their due, they are also pitching in, although traditionally they are outnumbered and outworked by the women.

The story of the island's transformation is told enthusiastically by officials of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, which has just put into operation four power plants on Chejudo.

The plants are a major step — strengthening the lopsided arrangement among the land's 280,000 Koreans.

Over the centuries, the majority female population tilled the land, fished the inland and coastal waters and built the roads and houses.

On the other hand, the man's place was in the home where he did the housework and changed the baby's diapers.

Craters And Lava

A favourable sight on Chejudo is mama carrying a pig to market.

Mama may get a little tired, but the pig doesn't — which makes him a good candidate for sale.

Anyway, Chejudo women still have enough of the Amazon tradition to take pig-carrying in stride.

Hardiness is a trait forced on Chejudo inhabitants.

The island, lying off the south coast of Korea, is a forbidding relic of the volcanic age, pockmarked with old craters and covered with lava rocks.

Like a storm-tossed ship, the island is battered all year round by fierce winds and the inhabitants turn to their lava rocks for defence.

High rock walls protect house and field, so that life can go on in the face of destructive gales.

UNKRA officials are optimistic about the benefits of the new power plants in improving life on the island.

Located in Cheju city, Hallim, Mosul-Po and Sogwi-Po, the plants cost more than $500,000.

The plants add a new dimension to the island whose people depend mainly on the harvest of the sea and the land on the breeding of small ponies and cattle. New thriving industries lie ahead.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

SEA CADET CORPS TRAINS YOUTH FOR NAVAL CAREER

SUNDAY GEM

A MAN too busy to take care of his health is like a mechanic too busy to take care of his tools.

IT IS INDEED A TRAGIC COMMENTARY ON THE FUTILITY OF OUR CIVILISATION IF ON THE ONE HAND THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE U.N. CHARTER IS CELEBRATED IN EVERY CIVILISED CORNER OF THE WORLD, AND ON THE OTHER, WE FIND RESPECTED MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION ENGAGED IN ACTIVITIES THAT BRING UNIVERSAL CENSURE ON THEMSELVES, AND WHICH NULLIFY THE VERY FOUNDATIONS ON WHICH THE EDIFICE OF THE U.N.O. IS BUILT!

The memory of the devastating World War II and the fate of cities like Nagasaki and Hiroshima is still fresh in our memory.

Therefore the contemplation of another world conflagration is too appalling for mere words.

What takes years to build up and beautify it takes minutes to destroy and erase, and yet men allow the demon of power to take hold of them against their better nature.

EXPLOSIVES

OUR home front has also not been free of bombs and explosives.

The festival of Diwali with its myriads of twinkling lights is a joy to the eye, but the shattering noise from crackers and "atom bombs" is certainly not soothing to the ear.

For the past fortnight a restful slumber has become a rarity, when at all hours we have been awakened by noises that closely resemble an aerial bombardment or a volley of rifle firing!

It is just as well that other New Years are not celebrated likewise or else we would surely be on the verge of a nervous breakdown!

B. W. A.

ONE of the primary aims of the British Women's Association is to collect funds for deserving local charities, and we must indeed hand out a bouquet to these energetic women, for having collected so far nearly eight lakhs for various charity causes.

This venture for 1956 will be in the form of a film premiere on November 22 at the Excelsior Theatre at 9-30 p.m.

The film to be screened is the British comedy "All For Mary," featuring a seasoned cast of Britishers.

Tickets are uniformly priced at Rs. 10 and many of those attending will perhaps leave the theatre with some of the numerous and attractive prizes which the hardworking committee has gathered for giving away to the lucky number holders.

SEA CADETS

YOUNG boys and girls aspiring for a maritime career would do well to join the Sea Cadet Corps, an organisation which serves, at least for the boys, as a stepping-stone to enlistment in the Navy.

Boys and girls from the ages of eight to eighteen can join the Sea Cadet Corps, if they are anxious to have a taste of pre-naval discipline and nautical training.

During the brief period of its existence the Corps has more than justified itself in terms of utility and service as a valuable adjunct of our Defence Services.

Credit for this is due in no small measure to the man in charge of the 200 odd cadets who constitute the Corps, Captain-Superintendent Ahuja.

IF ANY PROOF WERE NEEDED OF THE GOOD JOB HE HAS DONE, IT WAS PROVIDED IN ABUNDANT MEASURE DURING THE CEREMONIAL PARADE OF THE CADETS AT THE GATEWAY OF INDIA A FEW DAYS AGO.

At a pleasant little function the cadets were put through their paces before the adoring and watchful eyes of parents and other distinguished guests for whose benefit the parade was arranged.

★

It was extremely gratifying to watch the various contingents of the Corps, divided according to age-groups, parading smartly before Rear-Admiral Katari, Flag Officer, Flotilla who took the salute that evening and other senior Naval officers.

President Eisenhower's loyalty to his brothers has stood the test of time and fame.

Here the five living Eisenhowers (one died in 1942) are gathered in his living room and are laughing, probably over the memory of some childhood escapade, on their father's midwestern farm.

They have achieved success in various fields.

From left to right they are: Arthur, the eldest, now a bank official; Edgar, a lawyer; the President; Milton, a college president; and Earl (standing), an engineer.

In a brief and interesting speech the Navy Chief told the gathering, while commending the Sea Cadet Corps to the juveniles of Bombay, how much impressed he was by their smartness, efficiency and discipline, his only regret being that the Corps had not as yet attracted more volunteers.

In between the March Past by the cadets and the reception arranged for the guests on the lawns of the former Yacht Club premises, the Indian Navy Band 'Beat the Retreat' at sunset near the Gateway of India, the road having been closed to vehicular traffic that evening.

The setting seemed perfectly appropriate as a background for the haunting strains of the martial music most adequately rendered by the naval outfit, with the sun gradually 'beating a retreat' to the accompaniment of the drums.

The cynosure of all eyes, however, was the Drum-Major, a tall, bearded Sikh, with a magnificent physique that could be the envy of any athlete.

Like a colossus he strode along the stretch of road opposite the Gateway, flaunting, flourishing and alternately flinging his mace high into the cool, evening air to the delight and admiration of everybody present.

A date to be remembered is Saturday, November 17, when the Sea Cadet Ball is to take place on the inviting lawns of the Old Yacht Club premises.

The organisers have taken advantage of the moonlight that night in order to augment the funds of the Sea Cadet Corps.

For such a good cause the price of Rs. 10 per ticket including supper, with a cabaret directed by Margaret Bragg thrown in for good measure, seems quite small.

LYN AND LYS

LAST Tuesday night the fabulous Egyptian twins, Lyn and Lys, made their long-awaited debut in Bombay on the roof-top of the Ambassador Hotel, venue of many an enjoyable ball.

The belly-dancers from the land of Nasser and the Nile are fresh from Delhi and Calcutta where they had a successful season.

Judging from their opening-night performance here they bid fair, if not to take Bombay by storm, to run a no less successful winter season in a city which has been starved of night-club entertainment for a long, long time.

If Suez is the current hot-bed of tension, on Tuesday night the atmosphere on the Ambassador roof-top was equally tense and explosive, though in an infinitely pleasanter way.

However, as the zero hour set for the appearance of the sizzling sisters on the dance floor drew near, the large and expectant crowd grew audibly impatient and perceptively restless.

Their impatience was soon to be rewarded, and the general restiveness seemed more than justifiable when the Egyptian stars eventually popped out from behind the storage tanks on the roof, where they had been hidden from views, and started enthralling the onlookers with an exhibition of exotic, Oriental-style dancing.

★

As these perfect pearls of pulchritude rocked and rolled, wriggled and writhed their bellies to a climatic crescendo of drums, the Suez crisis was completely forgotten in the heat and excitement generated by the fascinating movements of their tortuous torsos.

THE WAR IN EGYPT WAS PUT IN THE SHADE TEMPORARILY BY THIS NEW AND DIFFERENT KIND OF 'BATTLE' OF THE BELLIES WHICH WAS ENGAGING THE INDIVIDED ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE CROWDED AROUND THE DANCE-FLOOR.

Jack Voyantzis, the sponsor, must be congratulated on his enterprise and initiative in resuscitating professional cabaret in the city.

It is to be hoped that Lyn and Lys are only the forerunners of many more cabaret artistes of their own excellent calibre to follow in their wake.

Picasso's Barter Deal With Tailor

Our Paris Diary

PARIS.

WHAT a curse it is, this work that keeps a happily married couple 500 miles apart! Take the case of Audrey Hepburn, currently slaving away in a punt on a French river with an amorous fellow called Gary Cooper—who gets more and more amorous as the long day drags on. It's all for her new film, Ariane Jeune Fille.

Hundreds of miles away, her husband, Mel Ferrer, is trying to earn an honest dollar or two in his latest picture, Vendange.

And what is the poor fellow doing? He's making love to Pier Angeli.

Work, work, nothing but work. There must be nicer ways of making a living — or are there?

★

Monte Carlo is going ahead with a two-year plan to create an artificial sandy beach.

Some of the present rocks will be retained but they'll be painted with a rubber solution to make a suitable soft resting place for the tired backs of visiting film stars.

★

Giselle Pascal, Prince Rainier's girl friend before this year of Grace, is to make a film about the ruler of a small European kingdom who searches the world for a suitable mate.

'Poor Bitos'

PLAYWRIGHT JEAN ANOUILH has taken an all-mighty shellacking from the critics for his new play "Poor Bitos" in which he lashes out impartially at rich and poor, traitors and resistance heroes.

There was nearly a riot on the first night.

Sample lines: "The first urgent massacre should be that of all teachers of history; journalists of course should be killed in their cradles."

Nowadays Anouilh seems to hate everybody, and doesn't seem to mind that everybody hates Anouilh.

Everyone, that is, except his brand-new bride who is appearing in the new play.

They were married secretly after Anouilh's previous marriage had been dissolved.

Even his closest friends weren't told.

Eat More Fruit

ODILE RODIN, blonde 19-year-old fiance No. 5 of lusty Latin lover Rubirosa, swears that her success is all due to an apple just a smile, honest apple that she was eating for dessert in a Paris restaurat.

Marcel Pagnol, Academy scholar, playwright and stage producer was so fascinated by the dainty way she peeled it that he came over and offered her the star role in his play Fabien.

Mlle Rodin was originally the protegee of one of the wealthiest men in France—Paul Louis Weiller.

Now relations are strained.

M. Weiller doesn't approve of Rubi as a prospective husband for little Odile.

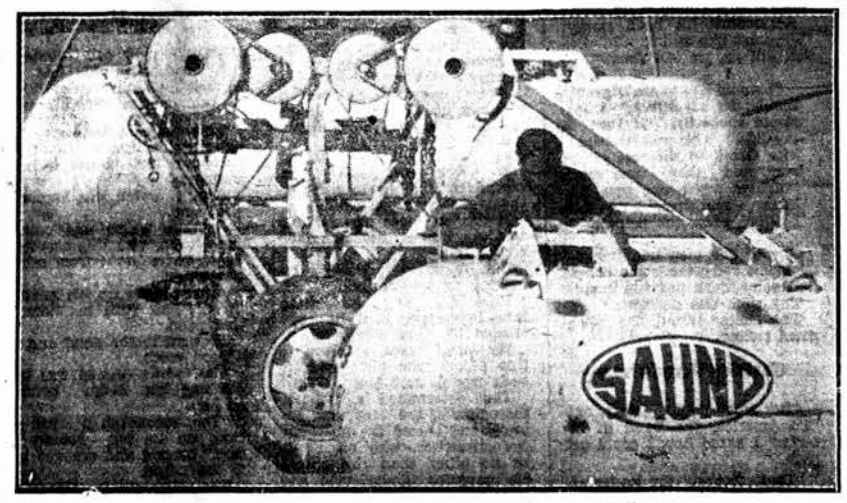
Rubi and Odile aren't getting all the romantic limelight in Paris.

The gossips are talking of another interesting twosome—Maurice Chevalier and Paulette Goddard.

Pablo Picasso 75 next week, has suddenly become the best-dressed man on the Riviera.

He has an arrangement with a tailor: One original drawing for one suit.

Indian Scores In U. S. Elections



JUDGE Dalip Singh Saund has been elected on the Democratic Party ticket to the U.S. House of Representatives.

A native of India, he has achieved a full measure of success since he came to the United States 35 years ago.

He is a popular government official, a prosperous businessman and a respected member of his community in Imperial Valley, California.

He was elected to his judgeship by a landslide vote and was sworn into office in January, 1953 for a six-year term.

Since he has been in that position, he has instilled in the people of his county in Westmoreland, complete confidence in his integrity and clemency.

As a businessman, Judge Saund has worked hard to make a successful venture out of his fertilizer company.

Prior to this venture, he operated a 400-acre ranch for several years.

In November, 1954, Judge Saund was elected to the Imperial County Democratic Central Committee and named chairman by his fellow members.

He then became a member of the State Democratic Central Committee and was singled out to serve on the organisation's policy-making steering committee.

Mr. Saund's deep interest in his native country has never waned.

Since he came to the United States as a young man to study at the University of California he has spent much of his time writing and speaking on India.

As a businessman, he supplies fertilizer to many farmers in the Imperial Valley, California.

Mr. Saund is seen here examining liquid chemical fertilizer in the tank.

FROM FOUR CORNERS By Veritas

OUT of the conflict in Egypt has been revived an old idea that may ensure the peace of the world in the fearful atomic era.

After Britain and France had ordered a cease-fire to their troops in the Suez area, it was confirmed that an international police force, as sanctioned by a resolution of the United Nations General Assembly, would be set up in the region to maintain peace.

This is the first time after eleven years' existence of the U.N. that such a force will be organised to police a war-torn region, and this great and decisive step takes one back to the very genesis and "raison d'etre" of the world body.

Even before the war was over in 1945 the big powers were engaged in devising a United Nations that would be an improvement on the old League of Nations of unholy memory.

The improvement was to be effected by providing the world organisation with "teeth or sanctions in the form of an international police force to maintain peace and order between warring nations in any area of the world.

★

It is part of the history of the post-war era, with its dispiriting frustrations in the efforts at peace-making, that the idea remained a pious hope that never saw fulfilment, and that the United Nations remained without a set of dentures to carry out its behests.

The world body was always ready, like one of the canine species, to jump out of its kennel and bark in defence of freedom and human decency but could never bite.

★

The force organised for the Suez area, it must be noted, will have a restricted scope.

Even so, it is a move in the right direction.

It could serve as an embryo for the development of a full-fledged force intended to arrest aggression or forestall a real threat of aggression in any quarter of the globe.

ULTIMATELY, SUCH A FORCE SHOULD BE LOCATED IN AT LEAST SIX DIFFERENT REGIONS OF THE WORLD AND ITS COMBINED MIGHT SHOULD BE DOUBLE THAT OF THE ARMED STRENGTH OF ANY SINGLE NATION.

The revival of a great idea needs to be pushed through to its logical conclusion, and India, which is ready to send a token force to Suez, must see that this major step is taken to restore to the U.N. much of the prestige it has lost during the West Asian conflict.

THE world heaved a sigh of relief as peace, following a cease-fire, reigned again in Egypt.

Did Britain and France order the cease-fire to their troops because of the covert but terrifying threat by Russia that she was ready to step into the West Asian conflict with the possible use of rockets unless hostilities were stopped at once?

Or did a cease-fire become inevitable once Britain and France had achieved their object and become comfortably ensconced in the Suez area?

Whether fear or fulfilment was the reason for the return of peace to Egypt, the course that events will take in the area remains obscure.

Britain showed readiness to accept an international police force to prevent a resumption of hostilities between Egypt and Israel, to secure the withdrawal of Israeli forces and to promote a general settlement in the region.

★

Israel also agreed to the General Assembly's call for a cease-fire and fighting stopped between Israeli and Egyptian forces.

The main point is whether Britain and France will withdraw their forces from the Suez area when the international police force arrives there.

For the moment, Britain has asked for time if she is allowed to clear the Canal of sunken ships and restore its navingability.

It will be noted that the Soviet resolution in the Security Council was in two parts, one of which called on U.S. and Russian forces to intervene in Egypt unless fighting stopped in 12 hours and the other asked for the British, French and Israeli forces to withdraw completely from Egypt within three days after the adoption of the proposal by the Council.

As the whole resolution was rejected by the Security Council, the second part, which would have paved the way to a real settlement, was lost as a peace move—the baby was thrown out with the bath water.

The question was settled, however, when the U. N. General Assembly adopted an Afro-Asian resolution calling on the three aggressors to withdraw from Egyptian territory.

Such a withdrawal, as Mr. Menon said, is "fundamental" to a settlement — it must come about.

Hungary

MANY people will wonder why the Hungarian revolt should continue so long while the upheaval in Poland was quelled in a comparatively shorter time.

In Poland there was only one change of regime, while in Hungary the Government of Imre Nagy, which was said to have been set up as part of a revolutionary move, has been ousted and another under Janos Kadar, declared to be a Russian stooge, holds the reins.

Does this all mean that the Polish Government, even after the revolution in that country, has cowed down to Russia again and that Hungary is still inclined to kick on the traces?

No conclusions can be clear-cut at the present juncture, and the possibilities are that one has not heard the last of the Polish revolt and that Hungary may yet have another change of Government.

Confusion is also created by the way the epithets "revolutionary" and "counter-revolutionary" are applied to the disturbances in the two countries.

It is clear, however, that those who resist the Russians are the real nationalists.

Russia is having a field day because Britain committed aggression in Egypt—this is the way the British Press has linked up the two events:

"EDEN HAS PROVIDED A CLOAK FOR THE MURDER OF BUDAPEST," SAID THE "DAILY HERALD"

The blistering indictment may prove the doom of the Eden Government.

Conferences

TWO international conferences—UNESCO and that of Asian Socialists—are holding sessions in India under the shadow of the West Asian crisis and the nationalist upheaval in Hungary.

As Mr. Nehru said at the opening of the UNESCO conference, the discussions will have an air of unreality when the peace of the world is being gravely jeopardised by the defiance of the United Nations by three of the great powers.

In the first stages the conferences were bound to refer to disturbing world events, but as the delegates settle down to the agenda in hand the long-term implications of their decisions in their respective spheres would weigh with them.

The test of such conferences, in fact, should be that the discussions should propound ideals and theories and that they should be perfectly insulated from politics.

U. N. WILL GROW SOME TEETH NOW

"Such a clever darling — he's telling you you're using his chair!"

Ike Is Back

IN the context of a highly disturbed world the vast majority of the American people had no choice but to vote for Mr. Eisenhower—the soldier-statesman of giant stature who is most qualified to give them security against the devastation and horrors of atomic war.

The average American voter developed lately a one-track mind in which all other issues except those of national security were blotted out.

And what helped Mr. Eisenhower at the right time was the egegious blunder committed by Mr. Adlai Stevenson, the rival Democratic candidate in urging that the hydrogen-bomb tests be stopped though there was no over-all agreement between the big powers on the banning of nuclear weapons.

Mr. Eisenhower, on the other hand, made vigorous professions of peace both as a humanitarian and as a soldier of distinction who knew more than anybody the spine-chilling implications of atomic war.

The choice of Mr. Eisenhower was also dictated by the need to maintain continuity of national policy—there could be no swapping of horses in mid-stream with a flood tide of crisis staring the world in the face.

That continuity, however, may be disturbed, though not rudely, by the Democratic concentration in the Houses of Congress.

Mr. Eisenhower is now free to follow a more clear-cut policy on the West Asian conflict, and it is quite likely that events in Hungary may suddenly change the American attitude prevailing till now.

PROBE INTO SALE BOOST BY GIVING 'STAMPS'

By Martin S. Hayden

WASHINGTON.

IS the American housewife a girl who knows the value of a "free" whistling teakettle when she sees one, or is she a slightly daft lady being taken for a ride by double-talkers?

Platoons of researchers from the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce and the Senate Small Business Committee currently are pondering these alternatives as they consider the buying phenomena of the 1950's: The growth of trading-stamp plans that offer everything from the musical teapots to TV sets and ladies' lingele as premium prizes for the shopper who patronises the "right" store and fills his book with premium stamps.

Big Business

So far FTC men are sure only that they are dealing with something big.

Generally, they accept the report of Prof. Albert Haring, marketing professor of Indiana University whose studies of the plans have produced these statistics:

In the years since 1951, the volume of food sales tied to stamps has increased 50 per cent every year.

Currently, between dol. 25,000,000,000 and dol. 31,000,000,000 a year worth of merchandise is being sold in stores that give stamps.

This total represents between 15 and 19 per cent of all retail sales.

Approximately 370 separate companies are selling stamps to merchants at an estimated dol. 490,000,000-a-year rate and are delivering to happy trading stamp collectors an estimated dol. 442,000,000 to dol. 465,000,000 a year worth of varied premiums.

The Change

"Actually," said an FTC investigator, "the idea of premium stamps and coupons started as far back as 1891. But the plans had only an insignificant effect until they were tied with food.

"Few people were willing to stick at it for the months and months that it took to get, for instance, an electric clock or a bridge lamp by accumulating cigarette coupons.

"THE CHANGE CAME WHEN HOUSEWIVES DISCOVERED THAT, SPENDING DOL. 100 A MONTH ON GROCERIES, THEY COULD EACH MONTH GET 'FREE' A PERCOLATOR, OR FLASHLIGHT, OR DISH-TOWEL SET. THAT TOUCHED OFF THE BOOM."

Now, with an estimated 30,000,000 U. S. families saving trading stamps, the debate is on as to whether they are "good" or "bad" for the economy.

Trade Lost

The "antis" say that there is obvious misrepresentation, that, whether a merchant admits it or not, he obviously adds to his prices to finance his participation in the stamp dealing; nobody, they summarize, ever gets anything for nothing.

The pro-stamp faction says it isn't necessarily so.

Stamp tie-ins, they claim, boost sales volume and allow merchants to cut back on delivery and credit services and promotion; put together, the boosted income and lowered sales, they say, increase the merchant's net and he passes the increase on to the customer.

There are reports, "says an Agriculture official, "that, overall, the stamps are adding 2 per cent to retail food marketing costs. If so, that's serious as evidence by the fact that we spend thousands of dollars annually trying to find ways of reducing marketing costs and consider it a victory if we achieve anything like a 2 per cent cut."

Also, the Commerce Department, the FTC and the Senate Small Business Committee want to know what the stamp-premium craze is doing to merchants who regularly sell the items given as prizes. Are they being hurt by stamp companies who may be buying radios, clocks, tools etc. at lower than the wholesale prices paid by the regular vendors?

The answers are something for the future.

The only current agreement here is with Prof. Haring's conclusion that the public must like the new gimmick.

"NO KNOWN POWER" HE SAYS, "CAN INDUCE HALF OF THE PUBLIC TO SAVE STAMPS IF THEY DON'T WANT TO."

Weekly Events Reviewed By VIJAYA

'PANCHSHILA' MUST BE VINDICATED

INDIA has shown that in the midst of a grim crisis and unbridled passions of war she can keep her mental equipoise and strive with the forces of peace to save a world on the brink of war.

There could be, of course, no condonation out of mere pusillanimity or horror of conflict at the open defiance of the United Nations and its Charter nor of the naked aggression against Egypt, first by Israel and then by Britain and France.

The events in Hungary, where a people's revolt was being crushed with the help of Russian armed forces and where regimes changed under the shadow of Russian bayonets, also came in for thorough condemnation as violation of the "Panchshila" by one of the great powers which was signatory to it.

★

India, it must be noted, was among the first nations to protest vehemently to Britain against the aerial bombing of Egypt and show extreme concern at the aggression" against that country.

At no time, however, did India relax her intense diplomatic activity, and her efforts to muster support for moves to end the aggression in Egypt, especially under U.N. auspices, were nothing short of Herculean.

More than once, Mr. Nehru spoke with righteous indignation (at the UNESCO Conference in Delhi he was forthright in his denunciation of Israel, Britain and France as well as Russia), but there was no pretence to strike the superior pose of an international governess pointing the finger of accusation at the erring and fractious children of the world.

India has realised that the main effort, after the moral condemnation, has to be directed against ending with the utmost despatch the conflict in West Asia.

Her prompt readiness to contribute her quota of troops to the U.N. police force is an earnest of her intense desire to restore immediate peace to the area as a requisite prelude to initiating negotiations for a settlement through the United Nations.

At one time Mr. Nehru spoke with bitterness that "the principles of 'Panchshila' are mere words without meaning."

It is certain nonetheless that his burning faith in the ultimate efficacy of peaceful approach to world problems has not been dimmed by recent events.

In fact, the emphatic assertion of "Panchshila," with the reiteration of the sanctity of its moral binding, has become more necessary than ever—and Mr. Nehru will see that it is done.

Good Start

THE new Bombay State—unique in the whole country for being bilingual in a sea of unilinguism—has started on its course under excellent auspices.

It is not that only a new map has been drawn as for the rest of the country.

The new composite State is on the threshold of a new era of linguistic and cultural fusion and political and economic cohesion.

BOMBAY STATE HAS HAD THE REPUTATION OF HAVING THE MOST PROGRESSIVE AND EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION IN INDIA.

In the enlarged Cabinet (the members have been increased from nine to fifteen with eight Deputy Ministers), under the Chief Ministership of Mr. Y. B. Chavan is the most representative and capable that could have been set up for administering a state with a population of five crores, an area of nearly 1,90,000 square miles and an annual revenue of Rs. 150 crores.

★

Population and area alone cannot account for the greatness of a state.

The Bombay State has vast natural resources, 26 major industries and a close network of communications, the railway routes being 3.3 miles for every 100 square miles, as compared to the all-India average of 2.9 miles.

Bombay State is more than ever a window on the outside world.

WITH THE ADDITION OF THE SAURASHTRA PORTS, THE STATE ACCOUNTS FOR THE LARGEST HANDLING OF THE FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA—41 PER CENT OF THE TOTAL.

There is no doubt that the Bombay Government will carry on its tradition of efficiency and high sense of duty and that the two major communities—the Maharashtrians (25 million) and the Gujaratis (16 million)—will live together in amity and promote the cause of national solidarity.

People of Bombay State will always have before them the words of Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Governor, for inspiration: "Primarily we are Indians and our first loyalty is to our country."

Road Transport

MR. W. G. KENNEDY, Secretary of the International Road Federation of Britain, could not have had much time to study the road transport problem in Bombay State.

It is surprising, however, that most of his conclusions, as recorded in his statement at Bombay, tally with the opinions expressed by eminent persons in the road transport business.

If India had sunk a capital of Rs. 400 crores on roads, Mr. Kennedy said, fuller advantage could be derived from this huge investment by removing some of the handicaps which now weighed on transport development.

Among handicaps listed were heavy taxation, the restrictions of the permit system and the uncertainty about nationalisation.

Mr. E. A. Nadirshah, President of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association had occasion a month ago to urge a reduction of taxation "to rescue road transport from its present condition."

★

Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Chairman of the Bombay State Road Transport, made the same plea while pointing out the high cost of material and equipment needed for road transport in these days.

Road transport needs all help it deserves at a time when its importance is growingly realised in the execution of the Second Plan.

The volume of transport needed for the overall production envisaged in the Plan will be 199 million tons, and road transport will carry 30 million tons out of the total.

Bigger Bombay State has a road route mileage of 36,050—18,895 miles metalled and the rest unmetalled.

★

By the Nagpur Plan, for every 100 square miles of area, there should be 42 miles of roads, and Bombay State is short of this ideal by over 41,000 miles or about 54 per cent.

This deficiency remains in spite of Rs. 20 crores expended on road development under the First Plan, and it will not largely diminish after the Second Plan, with its target of Rs. 32.2 crores, is through.

There is apprehension in some quarters that the Second Plan may be seriously handicapped by a transport bottle-neck at a crucial stage.

These fears, however unfounded, are bound to be allayed if road transport is spared a few of the cramping restrictions that retard its rapid development.

N. C. C.

WOMEN in India are more than ever coming to the fore, and the passing-out parade of 72 women members of the National Cadet Corps at Nasik the other day made an impressive sight.

The women underwent a fortnight's training, which included physical culture, rifle shooting, horse-riding, swimming and yoga, as part of a winter camping programme organised by the Bhonsle Military School.

THE TRAINING IS EXPECTED TO CREATE AMONG THE CADETS "A SPIRIT OF SELF RELIANCE AND RESISTANCE TOWARDS INJUSTICE."

Indeed, the military aspect of the training is not so much emphasised as its main object of creating morale and discipline among a band of workers who do, besides their routine duties, some constructive work.

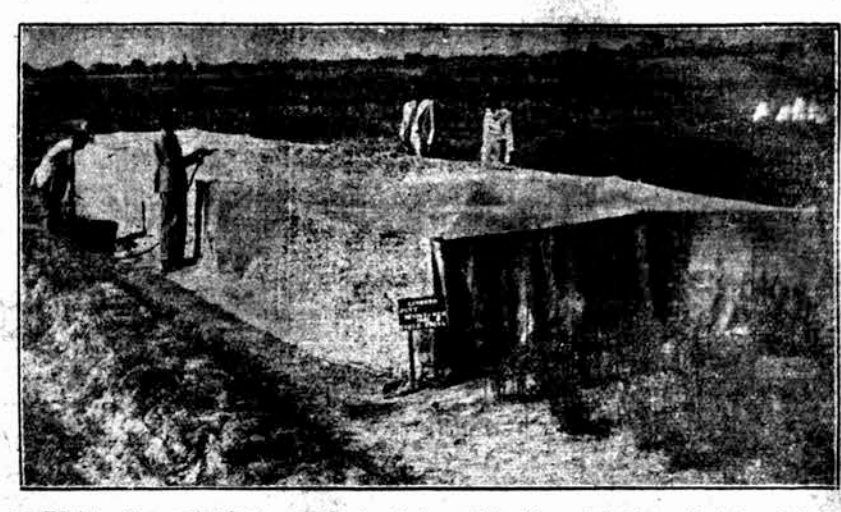
Last month, more than 500 boys and girls and officers of the N.C.C. began work on the five-mile-long Junagadh-Girnar road while camping for two weeks in the area and cleaned the Damodar Kund at the foot of the Girnar hill.

The present strength of the National Cadet Corps, and the Auxiliary Cadet Corps is 5,70,000 and, under the Second Plan, the expansion scheme involving a cost of Rs. 31.7 crores is expected to raise the total number to 17 lakhs.

The N.C.C. expands at the rate of 33,000 per month, and ultimately each college must have at least one platoon strength of the senior division and each State one unit of every type, including the technical cadre and the air squadrons.

A Hungarian woman patriot is seen taking time out to smoke a cigarette after the fighting had temporarily ceased in war-torn Budapest.

Fighting Linseed Rust



THE idea of a network of laboratories devoted to different fields of applied research was conceived by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research soon after its establishment (in 1942).

But the idea took shape only after independence.

The State Governments welcomed the plan of the Council.

Donations were received from leaders of industry, and by 1950, six laboratories had been opened; others followed soon after.

At present India has sixteen national laboratories and most of these are functioning in right earnest.

Many problems of industry require for their solution the techniques of different branches of science and elaborate equipment.

Adequate facilities for team work and for pilot plant investigations have been provided.

The laboratories are equipped also to undertake testing and analytical work on behalf of industry.

Information and intelligence divisions have been set up in all the laboratories for handling enquiries on raw materials, processes, products and other subjects.

Conferences and symposia are frequently arranged to bring laboratory scientists and technical personnel in industry together and opportunities are provided for discussions on problems of mutual interest.

The research projects and programmes of the laboratories have found in the Five-Year Plans both direction and purpose, and the contributions of research to industrial advancement are already becoming significant and, in course of time, promise to become substantial.

Unprecedented opportunities have been opened out for the talented youth to pursue objective enquiry and constructive work.

Kung's Weekly Chat

Philatelic Crusader Gets A Citation

IN MOST COUNTRIES, WHEN IT COMES TO NAMING A SINGLE INDIVIDUAL, AND ONE ALONE, WHO HAS DONE MORE THAN ANY OTHER FOR THE CAUSE OF PHILATELY, THOSE WHO HAVE TO DO THE CHOOSING RUNS INTO A HEADACHE, FOR CLAIMANTS ARE MANY AND THERE IS EVERY LIKELIHOOD OF A "TIE."

But in India, chances are that if a poll is taken and every philatelist put on his honour to choose one man and only one, the choice will be a practically unanimous one—Jal Cooper.

Cooper, whether one has known him for a year or for dozens, is a controversial figure and one that few altogether sane men would find themselves in complete agreement with on every topic.

Cooper's views are provocative and, lacking the glibness which is usually the prerequisite of success, he has a habit of "rubbing 'em the wrong way."

But, if he is no particular exponent of the gentle answer that turneth away wrath, nobody could be more aware of it than Jal himself—or care less.

Where most people hum and haw and take their time to answer a question which is obviously about to get them into hot water of one kind or other, Jal has his answer pat.

And nowhere is this brusqueness more apparent than in his favourite field—philately. On stamps, particularly the stamps of this country, Cooper is one of the world's leading experts.

Cooper, never the man to hide his light beneath a bushel, is not only an expert, but what might also be termed a "self-styled" expert. But, and here's the point: he is an expert who is recognised as such by men who have forgotten more about stamps than most people manage to pick up in their lifetime.

A healthy extrovert who never make bones about the way he feels, Cooper has won a host of friends through his bluntness—as well as the inevitable crop of enemies.

I recall with a certain amount of relish the few arguments I have had with Cooper. I forget what exactly was under discussion, and Cooper doesn't remember either.

But while they lasted, these arguments were "beauties." We went at it hammer and tongs, with plenty of sound and fury, a good healthy "scrap" which left all concerned a trifle the worse for wear—for about ten minutes.

Then things were back to normal. That's the nice thing about a row with friend Jal. He'll tell you to your face you are talking rubbish, mean every word of it, infuriate you, leave you boiling mad. But, deep at the back of your mind, you'll probably know the man knows what he's talking about.

But the side I know of Cooper as a debater is a very minor facet of his character indeed.

What I particular value about him is the way in which he rushes in, hackles up, whenever he feels there's some philatelic dirty work being hatched at the crossroads.

A few years ago, when some bright sparks in the Indian Postal Administration had the notion they could hawk demonetised remainders, I remember how much Cooper contributed to the success of the campaign to have this insane peddling scrapped.

I had printed the first article in what was to prove a long, sustained, acrimonious, no-holds-barred—and ultimately successful—campaign. It appeared on Sunday.

On Monday morning, bright and early, Cooper was on the phone, practically foaming at the mouth. For an uneasy moment I had the mad idea he was on the "other side."

I need not have worried. The incoherence on the phone was merely because Cooper was livid wild over the "remaindering" proposals, and was ringing me up to tell me I could have whatever backing I required of him.

The upshot of that call was that not only were my articles printed for local consumption, but were disseminated, via reprints in "India's Stamp Journal," throughout the philatelic world.

The incident merely illustrates that when dirty work is afoot, Cooper doesn't give a hoot about who gets the credit for what—stamps are the things that matter, the ONLY things.

What happened to the "remaindering" proposals, and the famous "Facsimile" albums that were dreamed-up as a substitute, is past history.

The fact simply is that Cooper has proved one of the biggest snags in the way of the wide-boys of Indian philately, a nasty, nattering spoil-sport who has horned in and found out snags where nobody else imagined they existed!

I have dwelt on Jal Cooper the racket-buster at some length because I feel that this particular aspect of the man eclipses Jal Cooper the author of stamp books and Jal Cooper the philatelic expert.

For without an efficient, and unofficial, "vigilante" committee, philately can never hope to survive—a position he has filled with distinction for some time.

And just what IS Cooper's position in the world of Stamps? The best proof is the fact that the American Philatelic Society recently awarded him the "International Award for Philatelic Achievement."

Part of the citation accompanying the Award reads: "You have been an inspiration to the hobby and a guiding light to younger collectors....For years you have shared unsparingly of your philatelic knowledge and wisdom.....For years you have been a champion of Indian philately. ..... Through this Award we convey to you the esteem and congratulations of the Philatelic World. .....

Praise of this order is enough to fill anybody with justifiable pride. Unfortunately, as Jal Cooper somewhat bitterly recalled, and with a good deal of justification, "A prophet is never honoured in his own country." Sad to say it's the bare truth.

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Make Ideal Gifts for all occasions. Price List Free. JAL COOPER, Standard Building (above Great Western Stores) Hornby Road, Bombay.

—By— **SERGE FLIEGERS**

In EOKA Land

'NO ONE SEES DIGHENIS—AND LIVES'

With a shot-gun prodding the small of my back, we began a tortuous ascent through more brambles and bushes.

NICOSIA.

MY EXPEDITION STARTED WHEN I WAS TIPPED OFF THAT EOKA MIGHT HAVE MOVED SOME OF ITS HEADQUARTERS FROM THE HIGH TROODOS MOUNTAINS INTO THE KYRENIA HILLS, ONLY A DOZEN MILES AWAY FROM NICOSIA, THE CYPRUS CAPITAL.

I drove into the forbidding hills.

Half-way up a rocky dirt road the car broke down.

It was 2 a.m. and there was no sign of life within miles around.

I found a goat-path which I thought was a short-cut to a village I had passed several miles back.

After an hour's wandering through thistles and up and down narrow gorges, I heard some movement in near-by bushes.

Knowing that this was the heart of EOKA country, I realised that I was liable to be shot at sight.

I stopped immediately and tried to make neutral signs with my flashlight, it didn't work.

Face To Face

So I proclaimed in a loud voice: "I am an American correspondent." To make sure, I added: "From the U.S.A."

There was silence and then suddenly two men appeared.

They were dressed like mountain shepherds, with knee-high sheepskin boots.

But they wore military-type khaki battle jackets.

They also carried ancient looking shot-guns — pointed at me.

After some palaver—rendered difficult by the fact that they did not understand English and my knowledge of Greek is most restricted — one of them made a motion with his hand.

After a while we found ourselves at the cleverly-concealed entrance to a cave.

One of the men with me had gone forward and was holding a whispered and excited conversation with what appeared to be the leader of this particular group.

Taken To Leader

The conversation appeared to be a discussion of whether to shoot me then and there or to hold the execution in the cave, where the sound of a shot would not be heard by possible British patrols.

At this point I thought it wise to intervene.

I again announced firmly that I was an American newsman.

UNFORTUNATELY, THE ONLY PRESS CREDENTIALS I HAD ON ME WERE ISSUED BY THE BRITISH, SO I GINGERLY FISHED A $10 BILL FROM MY WALLET AND WAVED THAT AS PROOF OF MY NEUTRALITY.

It was duly inspected by the leader, a leathery-faced man with sharp eyes and a fierce-looking black moustache.

He suddenly smiled and said in passable English: "You are American. That is good."

He conducted me inside the cave which appeared to be some sort of mountain headquarters.

In one corner there was a stock of explosives.

There was also a case containing what appeared to be American military supplies, probably time-bomb-pencils.

The United States Army used to drop such supplies by parachute to resistance forces behind enemy lines in Europe during World War II.

"What do you think of EOKA?", the leader demanded.

"They are courageous," I said, "but all this killing is no good."

He nodded his head slowly: "We don't like killing. But British kill us, we kill them."

"I would like to see Dighenis, the leader of EOKA," I suggested modestly, "if that is possible." This was translated into Greek to the rest of the men, and there was much laughter. "No one sees Dighenis — and lives," I was told. I didn't press the point.

One of the men had brought out some red wine, some cheese and some dark peasant bread.

The wine was delicious.

The cheese tasted like vulcanised rubber.

Guide Vanishes

After some polite toasts, one "To America, the Land of Liberty," I asked how I could get back.

"That's hokay," the leader assured me, "we take you back, but you must promise to tell America that we are fighting for freedom, that British no good."

I said I would pass on his message.

I was led away along twisting mountain paths and suddenly I found that I was stumbling forward alone.

My guide had disappeared into the night.

In front of me was a village where I found a telephone to summon transportation back to Nicosia.

You Be The Judge

Here are two typical illustrations based on well-known cases.

The average intelligent man should be able to arrive at a reasonably just verdict.

Weigh the arguments of both parties and pass judgment.

Verdict given by the judges are appended at the end.

ONE OF THE CHERISHED AMBITIONS OF VIVEK WAS TO OWN A HOUSE IN BOMBAY. SEATED COMFORTABLY IN BANGALORE, HE WAS SEARCHING FOR A HOUSE IN BOMBAY, BY MEANS OF NEWSPAPERS!

He was carefully going through classified columns of all papers coming from Bombay.

"Once I get a comfortable house in Bombay, I can realise many of my cherished ambitions," he thought.

One fine morning the 'Mourning Express' came out with an advertisement that seemed almost cut out for Vivek.

Corresponding with the advertisers at Bombay would result in delay and delay means danger.

So Vivek immediately proceeded to Bombay to complete the transaction personally.

It was no doubt easy for him to spot the house that was offered for sale.

But, it was a building belonging to Government.

Vivek did not take much time to realise that he was tricked by a mischief-monger.

He would teach a lesson to this fellow who put him to such trouble and loss.

Thus determined he went to the editor of the 'Mourning Express' and traced the mischievous advertiser, who proved to be no other than the notorious gangster Simha, who was the terror of Bombay.

'This is the biggest joke I ever had these days,' laughed the gangster.

Vivek felt much annoyed and humiliated.

He brought an action against Simha demanding payment of the expenses incurred by him to go all the way to Bombay on a fruitless journey.

He told the court that honestly believing the advertisement to be true he landed himself in trouble.

Such tricksters as Simha were a menace to society and they should be properly dealt with.

Simha's counsel roared: "Vivek is not wise. Your Lordships. He should have informed my client prior to his journey to Bombay. He was not wise in taking whatever appeared in paper as gospel truth.

"Further, there is no contract whatever between the two inviting him to go over to Bombay.

"He came, he saw and he lost—all by himself. If any one could be held responsible it is the editor who put up such an advertisement without looking into the bona fides of the offer."

—By— **K. PRAHLADA RAO,** Advocate

Do you hold the advertiser responsible for the loss?

★

YOU could call Reddy a 'monopolist.' He had purchased the monopoly of fishing in the pond near his village.

This was enough to give him a feeling like that of a monarch.

He was also careful with his business.

A strict watch was kept over the pond.

But this watch was nothing for Ahmad, who was accustomed to derive profit from others' properties.

Ahmed made up his mind to try his luck with his hook in this pond.

He went to the pond and got a good catch.

Alas! while Ahmed was thus catching fish, Reddy pounced on him.

"You, scoundrel! I will see that you are put behind the bars," he said and dragged him to the police.

The police put up Ahmed for trial accusing him of theft of fish from the pond.

Ahmed told the court: 'My Lord! No doubt I might have committed a wrong. But it is not theft. Can one be accused of stealing air? Or water from a river?

"Similarly the fish cannot be said to be in possession of any one unless they are in one's possession or under his control. They are not capable of being the subject of theft.

"The monopoly is only a licence which gives him the exclusive right of fishing. It does not create ownership over the fish.

I am prepared to make good the loss. So, I am not guilty of theft."

The police argued: "Reddy has the monopoly of fishing in the pond. For all practical purposes he is the owner of all that is found in the pond.

"The accused who is accustomed to live on other's property knew that the pond never belonged to him and went there to profit illegally. So, he is guilty of theft."

Has Ahmed committed theft?

Answers

1. Vivek will get the money he lost on his fruitless venture. The judges held that the advertisement amounted to false representation and the person responsible for it was liable to make good the loss that resulted from such mischief.

(Richardson vs. Silvister (1873)) L.R.Q.B. 34).

2. Ahmed was acquitted. The court held that fish in a pond cannot be said to be in the possession of any one. Unless a thing is in possession or control of a person it is not capable of being the subject matter of theft. No doubt Ahmed is liable to make good the loss.

(Subba Reddy vs. M. Alli Saheb 24. ILR. (1900) MAD 81).

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THAIS LOOK FOR TRADE BOOM WITH RED CHINA

Chronicle Correspondent

BANGKOK.

Thailand, America's last staunchly anti-Communistic ally in South-East Asia, has set the stage for a booming trade with Red China if the mainland Chinese Government is admitted into the United Nations.

The gates were lowered a bit a year ago in September when a relaxation of import restrictions permitted a trickle of Red Chinese manufactured goods to enter Thailand from Hong Kong.

Thai exporters were led to the starting line for a dash northward in June when the Thai Government dropped the embargo on strategic trade from Thailand to Communist China.

Thus far it has been understood direct trade with Red China is not entirely condoned.

Therefore, despite the end of the trade embargo by the government in June, not a single Thai trader has to date made application for exports to the Communist mainland.

Puzzles & Pastimes

A Puzzling Route For Anyone to Follow

THERE are twelve communities to which Korah Kish, R.F.D. star-route carrier, delivers mail in his auto, and he serves all the farms in between them. The communities are miles apart, up hill and down dale, but their relative positions are indicated roughly in the map above.

Mr. Kish must follow the exact route prescribed by postal authorities. This route is the best and fastest, if not the shortest, to visit each of the twelve communities. Mr. Kish often remarks there is only one right way to do a thing, which may give you a clue to the route he follows.

Starting at the place marked J (as Mr. Kish lives and gets mail there), go to each community only once and along roads that do not cross each other and spell out the route Kish takes.

Solution: After leaving J, visit the communities in the rotation of their letters, spelling the words "one right way."

SOLVE A CRYPTOGRAM

IT'S usually a good practice in solving crypts to begin with the assumption that "e" and "t," the most frequently used vowel and consonant, will be the letters most often substituted for. But not in this one. No, in the quote presented below as a substitution crypt, the most frequently occurring vowel is "i" and the most frequently occurwring consonant is "s." With that information as starting clues, you should be able to break it down quickly:

SFBQB GR LN MQBLM GL VFGAF UMLGSZ TGROJMZR GSRBJC WLTBQ RWAF M UMQGBSZ NC CNQKR MR GL ANLUBQRMSGNL.

Solution: The answer is a quotation by Pascal: "There is no arena in which vanity displays itself under such a variety of forms as in conversation."

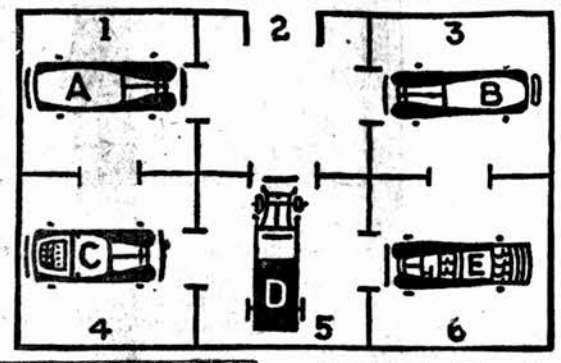
Seeing Things Double

MR. JONES' oculist took up a pointer and asked Mr. Jones to read off six consecutive letters of the alphabet from a chart.

To his surprise, Mr. Jones stared in an opposite direction and read out the letters exactly as they appeared. For Mr. Jones was looking in a mirror in which the chart and pointer were reflected and it so happened that the six consecutive letters looked exactly in the mirror as they did on the chart. Mr. Jones, therefore, read them without difficulty. That being so, what six different letters were indicated by the oculist?

Answer: The letters T, U, V, W, X, Y, which read the same in reverse. A, H, I, M and O likewise read the same in reverse but they are not consecutive.

YOU SIMPLY HAVE TO GET MOVING



IN an uptown garage, there are six separate storage rooms, five of which are occupied by automobiles. In the diagram they are marked A, B, C, D and E and are arranged as shown. The owners of cars D and B are leaving town, and their cars will not be needed for some months. The owner of the garage, therefore, desires to put these cars into the lower right and left rooms. There is, however, room for only one car in each compartment, and compartment No. 2, which opens into the street, must be kept vacant. But it can be used for switching cars.

In how few moves can you change the locations of the cars, so that E will change places with B and D with C? It can be done in twenty moves or less.

Cut cardboard squares and letter them from A to E, place them as shown above, and move them from square to square until you get cars A and E in spaces No. 1 and 3, respectively, and cars D, C and B in spaces No. 4, 5 and 6 respectively.

Solution: The moves are as follows: EDBACBDEADBCDAE BCDA.

Bill of Goods

DOAKES' change from a $200 bill was $103. He had his choice of receiving his change in eight bills in either of two ways.

He could have had five twenties, a two and a one. Or, one fifty, two twenties, one five and four twos.

What's wrong with the story?

Answer: There's no such thing as a $200 bill.

Seating Problem

FIVE married couples happened to meet at a resort hotel, and one of the group proposed that they should sup together at the big round table in the dining room, with the wives in the same seats always, so long as each man could seat himself between two of the women but never next to his wife. How many suppers could they have together?

Solution: They could have supper together under the stipulated conditions for thirteen nights.

Classic Enigma

A hundred and one by fifty divide,
And next let a cipher be duly applied;
And if the result you should rightly divine,
You'll find that the whole makes but one out of nine.

Solution: This is a very old puzzle.

KISSING KIN

TWELVE sisters, meeting each other at a reunion dinner after many years, each kissed all of the others.

How many kisses were there in all?

Solution: You must use Roman numerals to find the answer: CI CLI CLIO. Clio was the muse of "history." One of the "Happy Nine" muses. This is a very old puzzle.

Thought Blox

IT IS interesting to note how many smaller words may be found intact in larger ones, a fact which lends itself to an amusing game. Object is to reconstruct certain key words which have been skeletonized, as in the diagrams at right. To play: copy all of the letters now showing in the empty spaces directly below them (all up and down rows contain the same respective letters). Then, using a system of trial and error, attempt to form shorter words until all the missing letters are found.

Answers: Pie; dent, gamble, ber; ring and sweater meet the requirements of respect-ive diagrams. Other answers are possible.

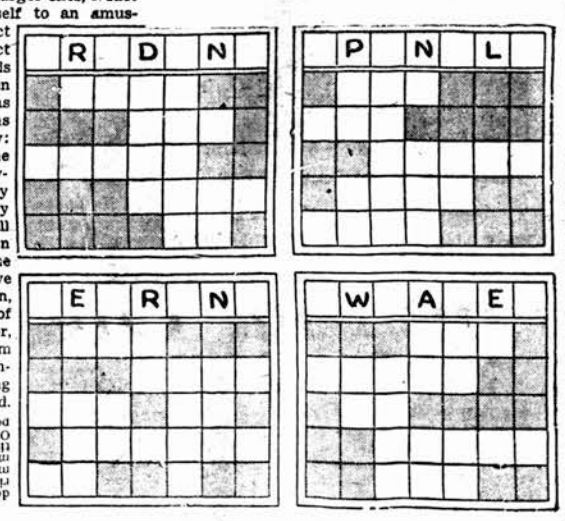


Figure Conscious?

FROM the figures that are given, you can deduce which digits are represented by the X's in this problem in multiplication:

```
    x 1 x
    3 x 2
  -------
    x 3 x
  3 x 2 x
x 2 x 5
-------
1 x 8 x 3 0
```

Answer: Four one five multiplied by three eight two is one five eight five three nought.

Pouring Smoke

YOU can pour smoke from one glass to another.

First, moisten the inside of two tall, narrow glasses by rinsing them with a little water. Take a mouthful of smoke and hold a glass to your lips, tilted only slightly downward. Open your mouth and, without effort, let the smoke drift into the glass slowly and settle.

When the mouthful is expelled, turn your head away slowly; any slight breeze will spoil the experiment.

Repeat this procedure until the glass is filled with smoke, which will settle to the bottom like a liquid. Then bring the other glass alongside and carefully pour the smoke from one to the other. After a few experiments you will find you can perform this spectacular stunt with no difficulty.

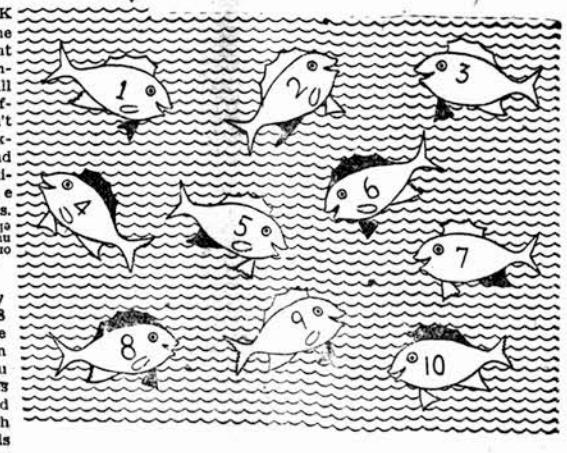
Sound Advice

Poster on a wall in Paris: "Dear newly-weds, why not buy one of our super home laundry machines and give yourselves more time for *l'amour?*"

Pair the Fish

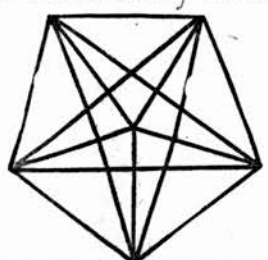
A QUICK glance at the diagram at right may give the impression that all the fish are different, which isn't true. How quickly can you find the exact duplicates? Time limit: 2 minutes.

Answer: There is one pair of twins—numbers six and eight.



Coin Collectors' Handbook, by Fred Reinfeld (Sterling, 128 pages: $2.50). Got an 1885 dime bearing an 'S' mintmark and in prime condition? It can get you $150. Mr. Reinfeld estimates the market values of all United States coins issued up through 1952, in a revised edition of his guide to coin collecting for pleasure and profit.

Two Tricky Triangular Problems



HERE'S a problem testing individual patience and aptitude for analysis. All you have to do is count the number of triangles in this figure—all shapes and sizes of triangles; triangles within triangles, etc.

Warning: this is going to require more time than you may suppose at first glance

What's the total?

Answer: There are 75 triangles.

IF you think counting the number of triangles in this figure is easy, just try it. Remember now, not right angles, but triangles.

Solution: There are twenty-six triangles.

Checker Solitaire

WHEN alone, and other pastimes have become boresome without a companion, checker solitaire can be played with interest.

Place all twenty-four checkers around the two outside rows of the board, regardless of color and on either red or black squares.

The men are to be moved from one square to another only by jumping one or more men diagonally forward or backward as a "king" does in the regular game.

The object of the game is by jumping to get rid of all the checkers except one.

Study each move carefully before you make a jump and you can win.

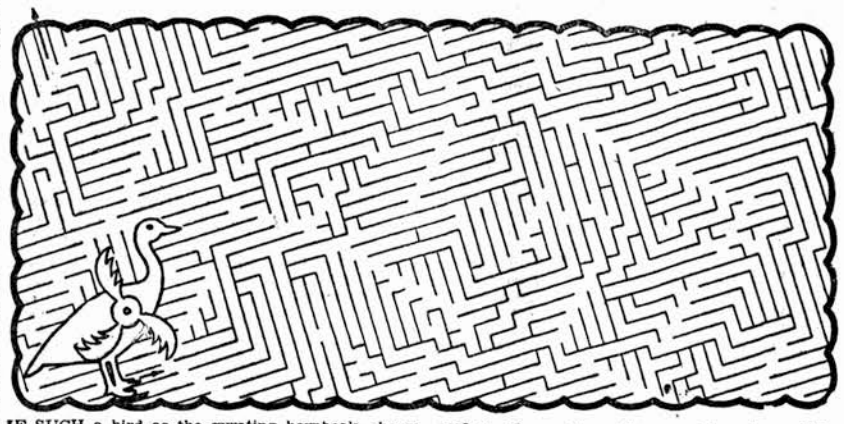
Count the Men

A CERTAIN army division has a little over 20,000 men. It has five brigades. One-third of the first brigade, two-sevenths of the second brigade, seven-twelfths of the third brigade, nine-thirteenths of the fourth brigade and fifteen-twenty-seconds of the fifth brigade happen in each case to be the same number of men.

How many men are in each brigade?

Answer: The brigades have, in order, 5,670; 6,615; 3,240; 2,730 and 2,772 men.

STRANGE FLIGHT OF THE GYRO-BIRD



IF SUCH a bird as the gyrating hornbeak, shown above, were in existence, it might have to be grounded in the interests of public safety. You'll see why when you try to trace its erratic flight.

Small arrows in the diagram indicate take-off and landing points. How quickly can you trace its path?

This Requires Some Cutting Up

IF IT takes one minute to make each cut, how long will it take to cut a ten-foot pole into ten equal pieces? Look for the catch in this one.

Answer: It will take nine minutes.

A Leafy Patchwork

GRANDMA GREENE looks forward with pleasure to the colorful panoramas nature paints with trees each autumn. She loves to see the maples, oaks, gums, beeches, dogwood and their woodland neighbors in dresses of red, green, yellow, purple, orange, green and brown. One of her hobbies is making water color sketches of autumn leaves.

Another of Grandma Greene's hobbies is quilting. Her leaf sketches suggested the above design for a quilt. Now she has a problem. She wants to use patches of only three colors—green, orange and yellow—without having any adjacent patches of the same color.

Perhaps you can solve Grandma Greene's problem. Use crayons of three different colors, or a black pencil in three *different shadings, and work out a color scheme for her. Remember, no two adjacent patches are to be the same color.*

It's Simply Division

BEGINNING with a certain number, a division is made with 7 four times. If the remainders in the divisions (no fractions being permissible) in order are 2, 0, 3 and 4, and the final answer is 6, what was the original answer?

Solution: Fifteen thousand, nine hundred and twenty-seven.

Turnabout Word

A PALINDROME is a word spelled the same in either direction, forward or backward. Can you transpose the two groups of letters below into one palindrome word: *VEER VIR?*

Answer: The word is reviver.

Helping Yourself

BRIEF REPORTS on select new books of interest to home craftsmen, hobbyists and collectors. Selected by Clark Kinnaird.

All You Need to Know About Dogs, by Hayes Blake Hoyt (Putnam, 256 pages: $4). "The biting dog is usually confused rather than vicious," Mrs. Hoyt explains. "Often he is an animal trained for centuries to be brave and somewhat aggressive, and in growing up he has been teased or abused to the point where he naturally defends himself. As a result he learns that by biting that the teasing stops. This same type of dog, properly brought up by love and by discipline based on understanding, makes a glorious pet and protector." This chatty guide book for the fancier of man's so-called best friend is comprehensive textually, but it is poorly illustrated.

Minerals for Atomic Energy, by Robert D. Nininger (Van Nostrand, 400 pages: $8). The original edition of this 20th Century Prospectors' Guide, issued in 1954, aroused sufficient interest for it to run through four printings rapidly. Mr. Nininger has made revisions to bring the information on where uranium ores may be found, and on State prospecting regulations and laws, up-to-date. It is the basic reference work on the subject. There are excellent illustrations, some of them in full color.

The German Photographic Annual 1956, edited by Dr. Wolf Strache (Distributed by Crown, 120 pages: $7.50). The classic "Das Deutsche Lichtbild" having been re-established after a hiatus of 15 years, the American Photographic Book Publishing Co. arranged for an American translation of the annual. While it is devoted entirely to the work of German cameramen, no art is more universal in its appeal than photography, and 136 technically annotated plates (8 in full color) chosen by Dr. Strache have international interest.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

I AM a nameless worm. Innumerable big names figure in this autograph album in my hand.

All the signatures in bold characters in round characters and in illegible characters are of famous men and women.

Fame is my only aim. It is all the same to me in whatever field they are famous. Veterans meeting the ball, money-spinners, sweet singers like the nightingale, ace dancers like the peacock, champion orator, social worker, master of classics, legal luminaries leaders, agitators, industrial magnates, picture tycoons and globe-trotters—are targets of my hunt.

Look, how many big guns have signed and honoured me.

There is the full signature of the Rashtrapati.

That one is the autography of Nehru.

These are the twin signatures of the Deshmukhs.

What is it you look at so intently.

Yes, it is the autograph of Miss Universe crowned in the World Beauty Contest of 1953.

Here is the signature of Miss India also.

That one is the autograph of South India's Kokilavani.

There are also the signatures of Devika Rani, Sybil Thorndyke, Ramasami Periyar, Uday Shankar, Kalki, Dr. Radhakrishnan, Poet Namakkal, S. S. Vasan, Cartoonist Shanker, General Cariappa, Dr. Krishnan, Kamaraj etc.

ARDUOUS TASK

I have turned the leaves and shown you all the autographs in five minutes and you have seen them.

But to gather them all it took me five years.

And that with what trouble, what jostling and elbowing, what begging and cringing.

I ran to airports and railheads.

I have been an uninvited guest to fairs, festivals and conferences and suffered indignities.

Your remark, "well done," on seeing this album is no doubt soothing for all the troubles I suffered. But I pine for the autographs I could not get.

For example my treasure of autographs has not a signature of Mahatma Gandhi.

I could have paid a donation of Rs. 5 to the Harijan Fund and obtained Bapu's signature.

But I was not blessed to meet him.

When some autograph fans show me Mahatma Gandhi's English, Gujarati and Tamil signatures, I am all jealousy.

BIG HUNT

I am on the look out to capture those who have not been trapped in my autograph album.

Needless to say that this city of Delhi is most suitable for this hunt.

Everybody with fame and a name must sometime or other come to this city; and fall a prey to my hunt.

On opening the morning newspaper I search for details of prominent personalities who arrive in Delhi and scan the engagements columns for meetings, conferences etc.

Then I go to those places punctually and begin my hunt by producing the album at the opportune moment.

Is this hunt my monopoly? No.

There are many to compete with me.

We stand outside the hall, in the passage and around the platform nudging each other.

Organisers of the meetings and volunteers who help them give us conflicting orders "stand here," "stand there."

Could they not allot us seats as they do for Press reporters and photographers?

If secretaries of meetings and conferences do not bestow thought on us and make suitable arrangements, it results in trouble to us, to them and to the autograph signatories and to those who have come to hear their speeches.

All this could be eliminated by a little forethought.

GOOD HOBBY

Of the many tricks I adopt to enlarge my store, the chief is to square up the secretaries of institutions.

I help them in decorating the platform etc. and gather signatures through them. I have secured some rare autographs by this method.

But some secretaries have contracted all work from me and deceived me in the end.

One thousand signatures. That is my goal.

FAIR AND UNFAIR

Had I not been Rajamani but a Kanthamani or a Santhamani or a Ramamani I could have gathered these 1,000 signatures by now.

The competition of the fair is most unfair in this autograph hunt.

I believe there will be at least a thousand of the fair sex who might have gathered a thousand signatures each.

But a mere male, I know not of even one, who achieved this feat so far.

Oh ye famous ones! I ask you why you do not treat us humble males of the species on par with the fair ones when you bestow your autographs!

Balkan-ji-Bari

All are welcome to join this premier All-India Children's Association—Balkan-ji-Bari — The Children's Garden.

Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan" "Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage.

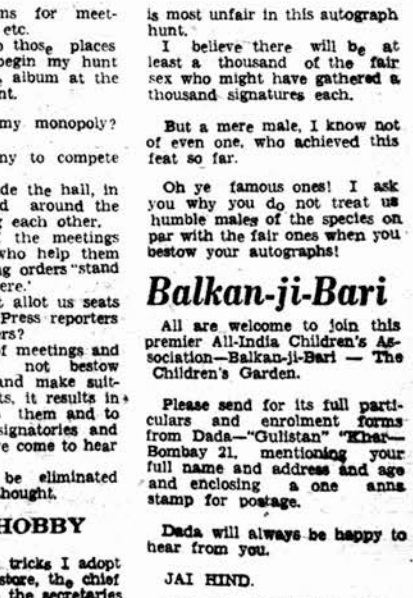
Dada will always be happy to hear from you.

JAI HIND.

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

Page From Album

President Rajendra Prasad, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Kashmir Premier, Bakshi Ghulam Mahomed are among those whose signatures are presented in this composite picture.



AutographHunting

By A. R. Rajamani

WOMAN POWER ON TOP IN RED ECONOMY

By Henry M. Jackson,

UNITED STATES SENATOR

U. S. Senator Henry M. Jackson has just returned from a 15,000 mile trip through the Soviet Union and the Middle East. Senator Jackson, a member of the Sentate Armed Services Committee and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, made the trip as a member of the Armed Services Committee.

But he travelled in the Soviet Union as a tourist, with his own interpreter from the library of the Congress, in order to have freedom of travel and conversation with the Soviet citizens that might have been denied him as an "official" representative of the United States. He gives his impressions in this article.

IT IS EASY FOR THE VISITOR TO THE SOVIET UNION TO UNDERESTIMATE THE STRENGTH OF THIS VAST LAND.

And it is dangerous for anybody to do so. It is easy because at first glance, this is a drab, unhappy land of burdened people.

Transportation, generally, is poor. There is virtually no highway system, little truck transportation, and few automobiles.

The rail system is poor.

Air travel is by slow, twin-engine passenger plane, only a little larger than our own outmoded DC-3.

And the Soviet Union will not allow the big, fast and comfortable airliners of other nations to carry passengers into and out of the country, let alone from point to point inside the land.

These are the superficial appearances that tempt one to underestimate the U. S. S. R. and its people.

But one must remember, too, that this is the nation that produced the H-bomb long before our experts thought it would.

This is the nation that may be leading the United States in the race for the ballistic missile.

This is the nation that threatens to overtake us in military airpower.

Big Strides

This is the nation that dispenses foreign aid — despite the needs of its own people — in a matter calculated to impress the more underprivileged areas of the world that the Soviet Union is a land of plenty and the Communist method the way to get things done.

The Soviet Union has made these military and foreign relations strides — and the industrial accomplishments behind them — by depriving its people of goods and services Americans take for granted.

The standard of living of the Russian people could be much higher than it is today, save for the industrial and military goals of their leaders.

Even at that, you will find that many of the people that you meet will say that conditions are better this year than they were last, and last year were better than the year before.

The de-Stalinisation programme of Mr. Kruschev and company left many citizens bewildered. There is no doubt that they are not accepting all of the party "gospel."

BUT THERE IS NO EVIDENCE OF A PEOPLE'S REVOLT OR A CRUMBLING OF THE SOVIET SYSTEM. THE SIGNS ALL POINT THE OTHER WAY.

We visited the Agricultural and Industrial Fair in Moscow. The highlight of this fair, which operates on a year-around basis in permanent headquarters, is an impressive industrial display.

No Boast

Our guide was quick to make the point that Soviet production is increasing faster percentage-wise than ours, and that "it is only a matter of time until the U.S.S.R will beat the United States — industrially."

In my discussions with various Russians, they constantly made the same point — that they are making tremendous industrial progress, building new plants, new hydro-electric projects.

There was no question in their minds but what the U.S.S.R would be able to overtake U.S. as the industrial leader of the world.

But we did see enough to realise these claims were not idle boasts.

At Stalingrad we visited the site on the Volga River where the Soviets are building a 2,300,00 kilowatt dam.

This dam will produce 300,000 more kilowatts than our own Grand Coulee Dam!

The first generator will be on the line in 1958, and the dam will be completed by 1960.

The Soviets are known to be building other dams, particularly on the Angara river in Siberia, and at least two of them are planned to be bigger than the dam at Stalingrad.

The output of these tremendous hydro-electric projects will be tied together into a massive power grid with power lines carrying in excess of 300,000 volts. In the schools and universities the emphasis is on technical training.

The principal of a combination grammar and high school in Alma-Ata, 3,000 miles from Moscow in Central Asia, said the main subjects are mathematics, physics, chemistry and other technical training.

At the University of Moscow, with 21,000 students, 16,000 are enrolled in the sciences and only 5,000 in the humanities.

An important strength of the Soviet Union is womanpower. Women perform all types of work — as machinists, foundry workers, assembly line workers and the like.

They demonstrated ability to engage in hard manual labour which would be totally unthinkable in America.

We visited the former Stalin Automobile works in Moscow, renamed the Likhacahov Automobile Works in honour of its founder and longtime manager who died last June.

Of the 40,000 employees, 16,000 were women!

They work a 46-hour week of five eight-hour days and six hours on Saturday, just as do the men.

THE PLANT, ONE OF THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN THE SOVIET UNION, TURNS OUT 100,000 TRUCKS PER YEAR, 3,500 BUSES PER YEAR, SMALL NUMBERS OF AUTOMOBILES AND 250 REFRIGERATORS PER DAY.

At another large plant in Rostov-on-Don, producing agricultural machinery, 35 percent of the 18,500 employees are women.

This plant, its manager said, produced 29,000 combines last year, will produce 42,000 this year, and 60,000 next year.

Incentive

At the end of the present five-year plan, he said, production is expected to reach between 90,000 and 100,000 combines per year.

The manager claimed that he would be able to accomplish all this without an increase in workers.

Everywhere in Soviet industrial plants we visited, we noticed posters encouraging all sorts of competition for awards to workers who increase their production.

Increase it they will. For the Russians work hard. They are lean and tough, not fat and lazy. And they are getting more skilled every day.

There is another spur to production that is reprehensible to labour in our country — piece work.

The Russian worker's pay is determined by his output. The slow producer, the indolent worker, can hardly survive under the Soviet system.

Yes, the Soviet Union is making gigantic industrial strides — by reason of vast natural resources, by educational emphasis on the sciences, by sheer determination, and by wringing it out of the hides of its people.

The Soviet Union is strong — industrially and militarily because its people are poor.

The Soviet man-on-the-street speaks about his desire for peace with a sincerity that is lacking in the deeds of his leaders who speak the same way.

The subject of peace would come up in virtually every conversation we had with the Russian people.

No Paradise

One important reason for this, I am sure, is that every Soviet citizen realises that the improvement of his own lot depends on peace and a de-emphasis on military production.

The Soviet citizen has been producing for the motherland since before World War II. He would like to start sharing more of the fruits of his labour.

It is fair to say that the Soviet Union is no worker's paradise!

One afternoon in Moscow our driver took us for a trip outside the city.

We were able to see the villas (dachas) of the important people in Government, including some homes of members of the Presidium.

We weren't invited in—but judging from the size and appearance of these dwellings, there are people in the Soviet union who live in the best capitalist splendour.

This led us to an important discovery—there is as much class consciousness in the Soviet Union as anywhere else, if not more.

This stems fundamentally from the exclusive membership in the Communist Party of 7 million persons out of a population of 210 million.

Rather Subtle

No sinister, bearded figure in black cape followed us around the Soviet Union.

But that does not mean we were not kept under surveillance in more subtle ways—by our chauffeurs, hotel employees, guides for Intourists (the official Soviet travel agency), and the like.

One comical event serves to illustrate the point.

Five of us—a driver, a guide, my interpreter, my military aide, and I drove up to a collective farm.

The Manager of the Collective rushed to our car, completely ignored the rest of us and almost tripped clicking his heels and saluting the driver.

(To be Continued)

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Rehearsing a Moldavian dance in the children's dance circle at the House of Culture in Kadievka.

Yugoslav Marriage Law Gives Equality To Women

THE Basic Law of Marriage in Yugoslavia gives effect to the constitutional principle of the equality of spouses.

The same principle serves as a basis for regulating personal property and other matrimonial and family relations, with due emphasis on equality in every case.

The principle of free will and unqualified consent of both spouses on contracting marriage is the most vital factor of this law and requires a little elucidation in the context of conditions in Yugoslavia.

In certain provinces, particularly those with a Muslim population e.g., parts of the People's Republics of Bosnia, Serbia and Macedonia, it was the practice, and it has not quite disappeared even today, to sell brides to prospective husbands even at the tender age of thirteen.

A folk song, still current in such ports, tells of the woes of a poor young man who wanders far from home to earn enough money to buy himself a wife.

Although secular traditions cannot be erased in one night, and Yugoslavs are conscious of the fact, this particular legislation in barring minors from marrying, is helping the progressive forces to change such absurd usages.

Monogamy

The Yugoslav Marriage Act further provides monogamy as the only form of matrimony.

THIS PROVISION SERVES TO PROHIBIT POLYGAMY, WHICH WAS CURRENT AMONG MUSLIMS BEFORE THE WAR. THERE ARE ABOUT TWO MILLION MUSLIMS IN YUGOSLAVIA.

The husband prior to the enactment of this Law was treated as the head of the family and the wife was placed in a wholly subordinate position.

Under the old Serb Civil Code, which was effective in Serbia till 1945, woman had been put on a par with minors, mentally defective persons and so on.

The new Law, however, maintains the solidity of the family and provides women complete equality with man, in both the rights and duties toward the family.

This relates to mutual assistance between the spouses, the conduct of housework, determination of the place of abode, the selection of work and occupation and choice of the family name by the spouses.

The family name that both spouses will bear for instance may with their mutual consent, be that of the husband or the spouses may each keep their own family name or they may decide to add to their own family name that of the other spouse.

Where the parents do not agree otherwise, the family name of children will be that of their father.

Independent

The Law simultaneously emphasises the changed economic status of women as an active producer receiving the same wages as man for equal work.

The spouses have identical rights and obligations in the upbringing of their children.

Their contribution to the maintenance of the family is also commensurate to their respective material circumstances.

Where maintenance of a destitute spouse is concerned, the law makes no distinction whatsoever between man and woman and the sole proviso is that the one from whom maintenance is claimed will have material possibilities to comply.

FURTHER, THE LAW PROVIDES THAT "A SPOUSE SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR THE COMMITMENTS THE OTHER SPOUSE MAY HAVE ASSUMED BEFORE CONTRACTING MARRIAGE, NOR FOR THOSE HE MIGHT ASSUME AFTER CONTRACTING MARRIAGE."

However, where it is a question of commitments one of the spouses had assumed "for the current needs of the union" during the course of matrimony, then the other spouse also shall be liable for the same.

The problem of the property of spouses in matrimony has been solved by legislation in that each spouse, both husband and wife, are free to dispose independently the assets they owned prior to contracting marriage.

One spouse may authorise the other to manage his property on his behalf.

Property

In this way the Basic Law of Marriage safeguards the property interests of the wife and renders impossible her exploitation by the husuband.

Joint property, i.e., the property as acquired by spouses through their individual or common work during the period of marriage, equally belongs to the husband and wife and is managed by them in agreement.

Upon dissolution of a marriage by decree of divorce, such property is divided between the spouses, and the same may be effected during the subsistance of marriage providing they so desire.

The share due to each spouse is subject to their accord, but

"I still can't understand why you had the darned thing starched!"

in the event of difference on the matter the court is competent to decide, always with due regard for the contribution and acquisition made by each spouse.

Housekeeping

The Law relating to the property relations of spouses provides that at the distribution of property "account shall be taken not only of the earning of each spouse but also of the assistance they had extended to one another, of the work performed in the conduct of dometic economy, the care for and maintenance of property and every other form of work and co-operation in connection with the management, maintenance or advancement of joint property."

ACCORDING TO THIS PROVISION, A WOMAN PERFORMING HOUSEHOLD TASKS AND CONDUCTING A JOINT HOUSEHOLD BECOMES ENTITLED TO SHARE THE PROPERTY HER HUSBAND MAY EARN DURING MATRIMONY IN CONSIDERATION OF HER ENABLING HIM TO WORK WITHOUT HINDRANCE BY MANAGING THE HOUSE.

Husband and wife, may transfer their property to one another by agreement, subject to such agreement not being at variance with law.

For instance, they may not limit or exclude by agreement their right of sharing the joint property, and they are free to agree that their whole property or a part thereof shall form their future joint property, with the necessary arrangement for its management and spending. At the same time the law provides that such agreements may be revised by the spouses during the period of marriage.

Curious Moscow citizens look over a 1957 Ford, two days before the new models were unveiled to the public in the United States. This is one of eight cars sold for $1 each by the Ford Motor Company of Detroit, Michigan, to the U. S. Embassy. It was shipped here by air from Detroit. In the background is the Kremlin.

New York Family Has Four Youngest Stained Glass Artists

RONALD E. Somers, a 16-year-old craftsman of New York City is one of the youngest stained glass artists in the world today.

Operating in Freeport, Long Island, he is one of five Somers brothers who are perpetuating a middle ages craft for the suburban churches of the metropolitan area.

"It seems like a miracle," says Ronald's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Somers, describing the day a year ago when, after her husband was fatally stricken with a heart attack, her youngest son picked up his father's brushes and needles to finish a window for the Forest Park church in Woodhaven, Long Island.

YOUNGLEARNER

Working closely together in a family enterprise, the Somers since that day have installed half a dozen memorial stained glass windows in some of the oldest churches on Long Island and their business continues to grow with the surge of new populations into this suburban area.

Oddly enough, William D. Somers, the boys' father, picked up the ancient art of making stained glass windows entirely on the U. S. side of the Atlantic.

The sons are the fifth generation of Somers born in the state of New York.

Their father never left the state.

Brooklyn-born, he began to learn the art of making stained glass as an apprentice at the age of 15.

At the time of his death, he was believed to be unique among native-born Americans in that he was a consumate craftsman who could do the entire job himself.

In the few shops where stained glass windows are made in the United States, each of the operations is usually done by an individual expert, but Somers worked out every detail himself, including planning, sketching, cutting, assembling and installing the finished product.

GLASS SHORTAGE

Somers, Sr. undertook his first major stained glass job at middle-age—10 windows in the chapel at Camp Upton, New York, combining U. S. Army insignia and symbols of the various faiths of the world.

This was at the outbreak of World War II and immediately there arose the problem of obtaining glass.

Although U. S. firms and individuals have tried for more than half a century to duplicate the crafts of England, Germany and Italy in stained glass, their processes have never been deemed entirely successful.

The Brooklyn firm that Somers had been apprenticed to had been forced out of business because glass duties were excessive.

BUT SOMERS REMEMBERED THE FIRM THAT HAD FURNISHED IT GLASS AND 30 YEARS LATER IT WAS STILL IN EXISTENCE IN NEW YORK. HE NOT ONLY FOUND THE FIRM, BUT DISCOVERED IT STILL HAD A STOCK OF DUSTY RED, BLUE AND GREEN ANTIQUE GLASS WHICH HE IMMEDIATELY BOUGHT.

Out of that supply of glass began the Somers family business which has grown into a truly co-operative enterprise.

Mrs. Somers still does the research for the symbolism portrayed in the windows and makes most of the contacts with the clergymen when they come to sign contracts with her sons.

THE PROCESS

Her oldest son, David, 26, is the firm's manager.

Ronald, the youngest, and the artist of the family, designs the windows and with his quills and fine needles executes the intricate detail of the pictures portrayed.

Gilbert, now in Korea, and Dudley are assigned to install the windows after Harold, the next to the youngest has put them together.

Each window takes about three months to complete.

The first step is to make a working pattern; the next, to cut the glass and set together the 100 or more pieces with beeswax.

Then expensive paint, imported from England, is applied with special brushes and the picture carved out of this with needles and quills.

When the picture is completed, the window is disassembled and taken to the glass oven behind the Somers residence for firing.

Then the window is set again, lead seals are applied and the whole is given a coat of sealing that fills all cracks and crevices.

Finally, the whole window is built into a special steel framework.

The Somer's shop is in an old house crammed with coloured glass of various shapes and sizes, bags of cement, pails of white lead putty and all kinds of tools necessary for cutting and assembling.

Two of the Somers brothers who are carrying on the ancient craft of making stained glass windows in the United States put the finishing touches on a church window. Dark glass is cut to rough outline against the background of the rough art work for the window.

The art work for the windows is done in the same attic studio that Mr. Somers maintained in his Freeport residence and the glass is still fired in the kiln he built behind his home.

GOOD JOB

Besides finishing the window that their father was working on at Woodhaven, Long Island, the Somers boys in the brief time that they have been on their own, have made 10 windows depicting the life of Christ, have just finished a rose window for a church in Merrick, L. I, and a window depicting the Christ child talking with the elders in the Temple for another church in Rockville.

They have done renovations for the Cathedral of the Incarnation at Garden City and St. Agnes Roman Catholic church at Rockville Centre and have installed windows at the Newton Presbyterian Church at Elmhurst and St. Georges Episcopal Church, the oldest Episcopal church on Long Island.

The American tradition of purchasing stained glass windows as memorials has taken the Somers boys into atmospheres serious and exacting.

But, despite their youth, they have always been able to please.

The consensus of their customers is that it is impossible to detect any difference between their work and their father's.

All five Somers are nearly six feet tall.

They have worked night and day getting their business established.

MOTHER'S ROLE

No one is more pleased with the boys' success than their mother, who says, "It is a wonderful thing to see these boys working together to create this beauty and feeling of holiness."

Some of the Somers neighbours say it is the boys' mother who deserves the most credit.

Ever since her husband's death she has stood by, firmly and lovingly urging the boys to stick together to carry on their father's work, though the unusual artistic ability that blossomed in her youngest son was a surprise, even to her.

IN HATTON GARDEN LOST DIAMOND ISN'T WORTH LOOKING FOR

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

NOBODY worries about a lost diamond or two in London's jewellery-selling district of Hatton Garden, and gems are frequently left lying in the street.

At least that was the impression left with an astonished London court by witnesses called in the case of a teen-aged apprentice charged with stealing a diamond.

The gem was found in the boy's possession.

He said he had found it lying in the street several months before and admitted he made no effort to locate the owner.

But the lad's employer, a diamond-mounter, appropriately named Gold, shrugged the charge aside when he was called as a witness.

In Hatton Garden, it seems, a lost diamond isn't worth looking for.

I've known many a merchant to lose a stone and not even trouble to look for it, said Gold "I don't think they would "even trouble to go to the police. It isn't worth the trouble."

A detective held up the gem involved in the case and asked: "A diamond like this one?"

"Not worth bothering about," said Gold, giving it a contemptuous glance.

After a bewildered magistrate dismissed the diamond-stealing charge the detective asked what he should do with the diamond.

Nobody seemed to know, so he left the court with it.

SPORT CHRONICLE

Unique Record In Test Cricket

Thousands of enthusiasts thronged the Brabourne Stadium in the hope that records would be broken or equalled and to witness the glorious uncertainties in the second Test between India and Australia. But if no records were achieved, few of the spectators must have been aware that the Overseas Communication Service of the Government of India established a unique feat.

Never in the history of Test cricket in Bombay was a "Test Special Circuit" installed at the venue of play.

Realising the importance of a quick service in the first—ever Indo-Australia match to be played at Bombay, the O.C.S. set a teleprinter on which messages were dispatched straight to Australia in much less time than it takes to write this.

The above picture depicts a member of the staff sending a message of an Australian correspondent to the "Sydney News."

A direct teleprinter service was established at the Brabourne Stadium for the Second Cricket Test between the Australian and Indian teams. Papers in Australia had the details earlier than even the local papers.

Santee Case Points To Amateur Rule Need

By Web Morse

WHAT is an amateur?

Definition in Webster's Collegiate dictionary says: 1. One who is attached to or cultivates a particular pursuit, study, or science from taste, without pursuing it professionally. 2. Specif., in sports and esp. athletics, a player or athlete not rated a professional.

Clear? Well, the definition seems to be all right, but confusion can grow with interpretation. And we have heard many and varied interpretations in different branches of sport.

Now let me ask another question. Who can be an amateur? Anyone who is not already a professional you say? I wonder.

WES SANTEE

To me, in this modern age, an amateur is an athlete who can afford to be an amateur.

And by afford I mean he must have the financial means to compete without regard to cost. I doubt if there are very many.

MORE SPECIFIC

The Wes Santee case presses the need for serious investigation of more specific interpretation of an amateur.

He has drawn lifetime disbarment on a ruling by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

That body governs and controls the majority of amateur athletes in the nation.

Disbarment of Santee means America's top miler cannot compete in the coming Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia.

IT IS A TERRIBLE, PERSONAL BLOW TO THE FORMER UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS ATHLETE. WHETHER THE VERDICT IS JUSTIFIED OR NOT IS BESIDE THE POINT.

And he has stated firmly that he will contest the decision legally. But even a favourable court decision will not alter matter much.

Avery Brundage, wealthy Chicagoan, who is president of the International Olympic Committee, as long ago as last December, is quoted by Carl Hansen, national AAU president, as saying. "Santee will never run in the Olympic Games, 'I have enough overwhelming evidence on him myself right now, without any further investigation.'"

And in Chicago the Associated Press states that Brundage later admitted saying so and added, "I told them (the AAU) all they had to do was read the Olympic rule on Santee."

OFF AND ON

Santee was suspended by his district association, the Missouri Valley. Then he was cleared later by that authority.

THAT DECISION WAS BYPASSED BY THE NATIONAL BODY AND ITS INVESTIGATION FOUND SANTEE GUILTY OF COLLECTING ABOUT 1,500 DOLLARS "OVERAGE" IN EXPENSES IN SEVEN MEETS LAST YEAR. IN ALL HE PARTICIPATED IN 22.

Why did the national body instigate investigation and ignore and overrule the district group? Somebody must have pressed charges.

Pincus Sober, chairman of the track and field committee and a lawyer, and six assistance collected the evidence against Santee. Sober is quoted as saying, "We bent over backward to help Santee.

For example, we gave him a full day's credit for an admitted part-day trip. We computed his expenses at $15 per day rather than the $12 alowable rate which was in effect at the time of the meets in question..."

NOT ELIGIBLE

The fact remains, in the opinion of the AAU and Avery Brundage, that Santee is no longer eligible for AAU track events or the Olympics.

It would seem on the AAU evidence that a good boy has made serious mistakes, but also near in mind that someone has seriously hurt a good boy.

Now, is this the end, or are there others in the AAU making serious mistakes? Or better still, is a review of the meaning of amateur mistakes? Or better still, is a review of the meaning of amateur a must at this time? Why not some uniformity regarding amateurs and not isolated cases?

MORE OLYMPIC TICKETS STILL AVAILABLE

More than 700,000 tickets have now been sold for the Olympic Games, but more are still available for most days of the track and field events.

A large batch of standing room tickets will be on sale for both opening and closing ceremonies and for athletic events on both Saturdays.

There is, in fact, still time for those planning to visit Melbourne to secure a good view of most of the events excluding swimming and finals of the main contests. This is the present position:

Opening and Closing Ceremonies: 38,000 standing room tickets daily. These are now being printed and should be available during the last week in October. They will sell at 11, 9, and 6-7 daily.

Athletics and Field Games: A similar number of standing room tickets is now being printed for both Saturdays (November 24 and December 1) of athletics and field events. For other days of track and field the position is at present: November 23, 7,000 seats: November 26, 8,300 seats; November 27, 9,900; November 28, 350; November 29, 5,100; November 30, 13,000. These seats are selling from 31 to 11.

Seats are available for all nights of basketball, except the two final afternoons and nights, for all sessions of soccer, except the final, for which standing room tickets are being printed (in conjunction with the Closing Ceremony), for all sessions of **hockey**, for all sessions of **boxing**, for all sessions of **wrestling** and **weightlifting**, except the final nights, and for all sessions of **gymnastics**.

Tickets will be on sale for **fencing**, **rowing** and **canoeing**, **shooting** and the **modern pentathlon** on the days concerned at the various venues. Tickets for **swimming** and **diving** have been sold out.

The 700,000 Games tickets so far sold to Australian and overseas buyers are worth £750,000. More than 14,500 overseas buyers have purchased over 107,000 tickets. Ticket reserves are still being held for them.

The biggest sales have been in the United Kingdom, where 17,766 tickets have been sold to 4,696 people; the United States, where 19,130 tickets have been sold to 2,447 buyers and New Zealand where 47,261 tickets have been sold to 4,618 purchasers.

For Classic Sports Rhubarbs You Can't Beat Olympiads

By Andy O'Brien

NEW YORK,

WONDER what flavor they'll be serving in the Olympic rhubarb at Melbourne along about the end of this month? To date there have been:

The champagne-flavored Eleanor Holm Jarrett variety of '36;

The coffee-flavored kind of '32; The sugary, laugh-tinted type of the same uproarious year;

The sourly flavored hoax variety of '04.

of course, rhubarbs are common to all major sports extravaganzas,

But somehow the Olympiad ones are different—the 1932 international romp at Los Angeles being particularly noteworthy.

There were the routine rhubarbs—such as the great Paavo Nurmi being ousted at the last minute on a professionalism charge and the late Mildred "Babe" Didrikson being deprived of her third gold medal for "diving" over the high jump—a technique ruled legal only months later.

There was the flustered official in the brutal 3,000-metre steeplechase who got confused holding up the lap numbers and made the poor guys gasp out an extra lap. But there were other rhubarbs in the chuckles category provided largely by the eager beavers from South America.

The team from Brazil came without financial backing but offered a shipload of coffee for sale to raise funds. The customs people got difficult—violation of import regulations, etc. The water-polo entry in the team finally got ashore and, when handed a penalty by a Hungarian referee who couldn't explain it in any mutually understandable language, the Brazilian water poloists chased the referee clear into the stands. Meanwhile, Argentina, in the throes of political dissent at home, sent two teams who got into a drag-'em-out fight at the Olympic Village.

EMBARRASSING

On the high diplomatic level in the same Olympaid was the embarrassing situation caused by sending Great Britain marching ahead of Germany in the opening-day parade when, alphabetically, the British should have followed. It was hard to convince the Germans it was merely a slip-up. Then, too, there was the entry blank from the Japanese puppet state of Manchukuo which was rejected by the International Olympic Committee on the grounds that it was not a member of the family of nations.

China, on hearing about the Jap move, hurriedly sent one entry which became the most representative entry of Olympic history—one athlete representing 404,000,000 Chinese.

MARATHONING IN ALL ITS GRUELLING GREATNESS HAS BEEN GOOD FOR SOME OF THE BIGGER AND BETTER RHUBARBS. THE BEST KNOWN ONE, OF COURSE, IS THE DORANDA INCIDENT OF 1908 WHICH, IN A WAY, TURNED OUT TO BE A GOOD THING. IT CAUSED HISTORY MORE OR LESS TO FORGET THE LORZ HOAX INCIDENT OF 1904.

The marathon event drew the spotlight in the London Olympiad of 1908 because of British successes in long-distance events and the presence of several top-notch marathoners.

The approximate 26-mile route from Windsor Castle was jammed and an overflow crowd of 70,000 packed the stadium under a hot sun as Italy's Dorando staggered into view leading the widely scattered array.

Obviously in trouble, he gazed around in confusion, started running the wrong way around the track, then collapsed.

Doctors and officials ran to help him the rest of the way—not realizing their support during the last 100 yards disqualified Dorando, who was dragged across the finish line seconds ahead of the official winner, American Johnny Hayes. Dorando in tribute to his courage, was given a special trophy by queen Alexandra.

1904 HOAX

The 1904 hoax-worst in Olympic history—was perpetrated by a foreign entry, Fred Lorz, in The St. Louis Olympiad.

Perhaps, if he hadn't romped into the stadium so freshly after two and a half hours of supposedly near-killing grind, Lorz might have gotten away with it. As it was, he drew a thundering ovation and Alice Roosevelt, daughter of President Theodore Roosevelt of the United States, personally placed a laurel wreath on his brow.

But Lorz's freshness had apparently aroused the suspicion of a reporter who eventually produced a beer-truck driver who had obligingly given Lorz a hitch ride for some 10 miles of the marathon route.

An American, T. J. Hicks, who came in almost an hour after the tainted arrival of Lorz, was declared winner, but the crowd had gone sour.

Also in the sour-rhubarb category was the charge made on the eve of the 1948 Winter Games at St. Moritz that the American bobsleds had been tampered with—a charge that got nowhere upon investigation but left a bad taste.

THERE WAS ALSO THE RACIAL RHUBARB STARTED AT THE BERLIN OLYMPIAD BY HITLER'S ALLEGED REFUSAL TO SHAKE HANDS WITH THE SPECTACULAR NEGRO, JESSE OWENS, WHO WON NO LESS THAN FOUR GOLD MEDALS.

In this case, though, the late lamented Hitler was for once innocent of a charge.

Actually, after the first day of the Olympiad when Hitler had shaken hands only with two German winners, he had been tersely notified by the I.O.C. that his position was solely that of guest of honour and unless he intended coming every day and congratulating all winners publicly he should not make with the handshakes at all.

Astonishingly, Hitler apologized meekly for showing enthusiasm over the German winners on the first day and followed the I.O.C. "order," didn't win the first of his three medals until the third day, by which time adolf was officially handcuffed.

CLASSIC RHUBARB

L'Affaire Eleanor Holm Jarrett created a classic Rhubarb—with cheesecake flavour—in 1936 when the comely and curvaceous backstroke record-holwas dropped from the U.S. swim team for "violation of training rules" aboard the s.s. Manhattan en route to Berlin.

To be specific, Eleanor was charged with having been the life of the party at a champagne fete.

Eleanor the glamorous added to the ususual Rhubarb flavour when, after being notified that the ban not only applied to the Berlin Olympiad but all future amateur competition as well, she signed up with an American syndicate to report the Olympiad and also charged "pure, mean persecution."

for training swept all five events of the pentathlon with scores twice that of his nearest rivals and went on to win the 10-event decathlon with four first and up-there finishes in the other six.

His unprecedented display against the world's specialists prompted King Gustav V to present Jim with a special trophy (a jewelled chalice in the shape of Viking ship) saying:

"You, sir, are the greatest athlete in the world!"

Thorpe had no argument against the statement. He said simply: "thanks, King."

That was 1912. A whole year later the Olympiad heads announced that investigation had disclosed Thorpe took part in semi-pro ball in 1911. He was ordered to return all his medals and send back the trophy to King Gustav while his name was being stricken from the Olympic records.

CONTRAST

All of which stresses the startling contrast with outlook in the earliest days of Olympic history in Greece.

The victors used to be welcomed home through a hole in their city walls specially torn in their honour—to indicate walls were no longer necessary with such men available for defence. Lavish public-expense banquets were held—but that wasn't all. The victors were showered with gifts and cash exempted from taxation. A victor was also allowed to build a monument to himself anywhere in town and have wealthy townmen pick up the tab for same.

So here's to bigger and better rhubarbs for Melbourne — but what new flavours are left?

John Landy is out in front at a recent Trial meet.

The grim spectre of professionalism invariably sends shivers down the collective spine of I.O.C. officialdom—but it's nothing new. The first Rhubarb on the subject in the modern era of the games popped in the 1896. When the comparatively first Olympiad—at Athens in few American athletes swept nine gold medals in the dozen track and field events, the Greeks had a word for it:

"Professional!" they howled

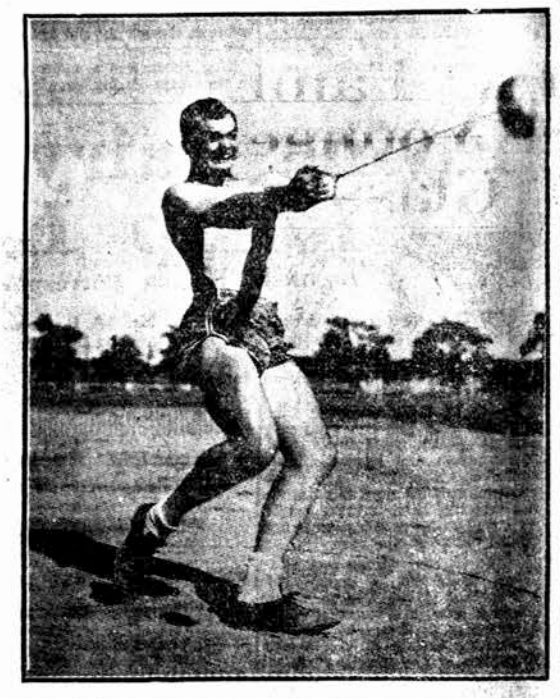
Actually, you couldn't blame the Athenian fans—especially when their athletes were beaten in the discus, the shot-put events on which Greece considered it held the patent from ancient times.

Feelings were also heightened by the presence of a few hundred wildly enthusiastic sailors from an American warship that conveniently happened to be harboured in Athens for the duration of the Games. But the rhubarb itself had no foundation — the yanks had concentrated on scientific training. The "pro" tag didn't stick on investigation.

It did stick, however, in the celebrated case of Jim Thorpe 16 years later at Stockholm.

Generally conceded to have been the greatest all-round athlete all-time, this sac and fox Indian with a profound disdain

CLIFF BLAIR, U. S. HAMMER THROWER



Cliff Blair of Boston University, who is expected to be one of the outstanding U.S. competitors in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia, was a virtually unknown hammer thrower until May 1956. Then he heaved the 16-pound hammer 211 feet 3 inches to better the world record of 211 feet 1/2 inch set by Russia's Mikhail Krivonosov in 1955. The latter, however, has a mark of over 216 feet which is pending as a world record.

News In Brief

INTERNATIONAL DRIVERS FOR OLYMPIC GRAND PRIX.—Outstanding drivers from Britain, France and New Zealand will compete against Australians in the Olympic Motor Racing Grand Prix, to be held at Albert Park, Melbourne during the Olympic Games. Among the star drivers will be Stirling Moss of Great Britain (Maserati), Jean Behra of France (Maserati), veteran Reginald Parnell of Great Britain (Ferrari), millionaire Peter Whitehead of Great Britain (Ferrari), W. A. Scott-Brown, British winner of the Syracuse Grand Prix (Connaught) and Ken Wharton of Great Britain (Maserati). Altogether, 28 cars have been entered and the promoters expect one of the biggest crowds of Melbourne's Olympic season.

NATIONAL TENNIS TITLES ON T.V. The Australian Tennis Championships at Melbourne's Kooyong Courts are to be televised for the first time next January. The Lawn Tennis Association had asked £250 for T.V. rights, but has accepted £75. A spokesman said that T.V. stations would probably be allowed to use six minutes of film daily without charge of the Davis Cup Challenge Round in Adelaide during December, but a final decision would depend on efforts to sell rights to a feature length film.

OLYMPIC TORCH DEPARTS

The Olympic Torch convoy of eight vehicles departed at 1 p.m. today from Melbourne University for Cairns. The convoy, carrying Olympic torches and torch relay equipment, will arrive at Cairns after a 2730 miles journey on November 6.

Part of the convoy will leave on November 7, part on the 8 and part on the 9 when the Torch Relay will commence from Cairns to Melbourne. While one section of the convoy accompanies the torch, the other two will leap-frog ahead at a much faster rate to enable relay personnel to obtain adequate rest.

FIRST OLYMPIC TORCH BEARERS.

A 22-YEAR-OLD AUSTRALIAN GREEK FROM CAIRNS AND A 30-YEAR-OLD FULL-BLOODED AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINAL FROM THE MITCHELL RIVER MISSION STATION IN THE GULF OF CARPENTARIA WILL BE THE FIRST MEN TO CARRY THE OLYMPIC TORCH.

These two will be the first of 2,730 runners who will each bear the torch for one mile on its journey from Cairns to Melbourne.

The honour of being first Olympic Torch bearer goes to Constantine Verevis a 22-year-old Cairns City Council Plant Operator.

Stockily built 5ft. 6 in. and 10 stone 7 lb.—he is a typical Greek in appearance with olive skin, curly black hair and brown eyes.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Verevis, were born on the tiny island of Castellorizo in the Aegean Sea close to the home of the ancient Olympic Games. George Verevis came to Cairns as a lad of 14, in 1914, and worked for some years as a cane-cutter. At 25 he married Despina Lazarus who had also come to Cairns from Castellorizo.

They had five children—four boys and a girl—of whom Con is the second youngest.

Today, Mr. Verevis is well-known in Cairns as a sign writer and has exhibited and sold a number of paintings in local art shows.

His son Con is known as a champion surf life-saver and as one of the city's best young football players.

UNEXPECTED

For Anthony Mark, the second Torch bearer, the honour is completely unexpected

A full-blooded aboriginal who has lived all his life in the Mitchell River Mission, three hours flying time from Cairns, in the lonely Gulf of Carpentaria region. Anthony will be flown to Cairns for the occasion.

He will leave behind, for one fortnight, his wife and three children and his new bush timber and cabbage palm leaves house. He has just built the house and it is solid enough to last the family three years.

Of slight built—5ft. 8in. and 10 stone—Anthony has straight black hair and dark skin, not quite pitch black.

The three main sections of the building include a swimming pool 82ft. by 40ft., a central two-storey structure with dressing rooms, showers and storage accommodation at the ground level, and a spacious trophy hall above, and a gymnasium 100ft. by 64 ft.

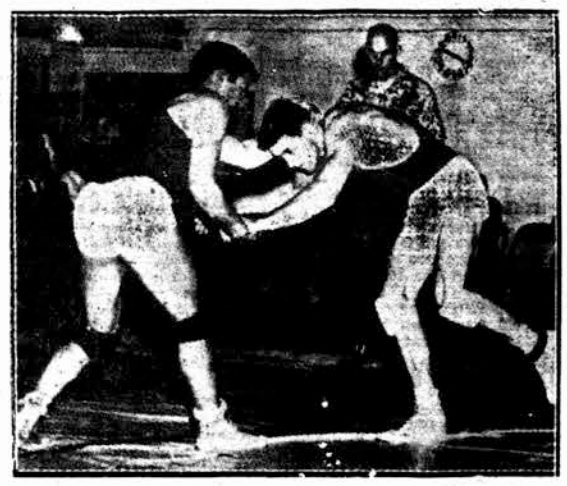
An administrative building 45 ft. by 35 ft. forms a separate unit.

Part of the landscaping scheme will include a forecourt with fountains and statuary of athletic subjects.

He works for the Superintendent of the Mitchell River Mission, Mr. F. W. Currington, who describes him as a "good, handy, useful boy, a rough carpenter, able to start an engine or grease a truck."

THE MISSION THAT IS ANTHONY'S HOME IS A CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRUST, SUBSIDISED BY THE QUEENSLAND STATE GOVERNMENT. THE MISSION'S MAIN OCCUPATION IS TRAINING BOYS FOR STOCK AND STATION WORK. THE MISSION ITSELF RUNS 5,000 TO 6,000 HEAD OF CATTLE OVER AN AREA OF 900 SQUARE MILES.

Three of the Mission boys run a mail service to Edward River Mission, about 70 miles off. They run this distance in two days once a fortnight, swimming three alligator-infested rivers. The boys will never hand mail over to any person but the Mission's Superintendents.



Dan Hodge (right) of Oklahoma University engages Bob Benson of the U. S. Armed Forces in their Greco-Roman style wrestling match in the U. S. Olympic team trials held at Hollywood, California, recently. Hodge won the 15-minute decision and will represent the United States in the middleweight class (174 pounds) in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia.

OLYMPIC SOCCER DRAW

Four Olympic Soccer Teams —Hungary, Egypt, Turkey and Viet Nam have withdrawn from the Olympic soccer competition in Melbourne, leaving a total of 12 teams.

Their withdrawal, after having qualified in preliminary rounds to play in Melbourne, has caused four soccer sessions to be dropped from the Games.

Those dropped are the morning sessions on November 23, 24 and 26, and the afternoon sessions on November 28.

The Olympic Committee of the Federation of International Football Association has set the following fixture list for early football rounds in Melbourne: November 23 4-30 p.m. USA v Yugoslavia; November 24 4-30 p.m. Germany v USSR; November 26 4-30 p.m. Thailand v Great Britain; November 27 4-30 p.m. Australia v Japan.

The following teams have already qualified in the quarter-finals:— Bulgaria, Indonesia and the Chinese People's Republic.

P.E. CENTRE OPENS

An official "handing over" ceremony of the £200,000 Beaurepaire physical education and research centre will take place at Melbourne University on Thursday, November 1.

The building will then be virtually completed and it will be brought into use immediately for the training of Olympic Games competitors.

THE PROJECT WAS MADE POSSIBLE IN APRIL, 1954, BY A GIFT FROM SIR FRANK BEAUREPAIRE TO PROVIDE THE UNIVERSITY WITH A CENTRE FOR RESEARCH INTO METHODS OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND MEDICAL AND TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES.

There will be facilities for swimming, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling, basketball, and other such activities, together with a trophy hall and library.

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SPORT CHRONICLE

Mohammedans Beat Jabalpur To Enter Rovers Cup Final

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Mohammedan Sporting Club, Calcutta outplayed Jabalpur District Football Association, this evening, by five goals to nil in what was the tamest Rovers Cup Football semi-final in recent times at the Cooperage.

It was the perfect co-ordination, accurate passing and constructive work of the intermediate line that enabled the Mohammedans provide Bombay's teams an object lesson in team-work.

Abid had his team strengthened with Abdulla in goal, Kampiah as right half and Anil Huq as left-winger. But these players should not have been tested against a weak combination like Jabalpur.

Jabalpur could have made of fight of this losing battle, but inability of its players to pass accurately and clear first time prevented good approach work.

Jabalpur tried hard to regain lost ground in the second half, but their forwards held on too long to the ball in an attempt to find open shots at goal.

Mohammedan Sporting scored in the fifth minute through right outer Syed Ahmed who raced ahead of left half Deoraj to a through pass from Mohammed Ali. Had Deoraj kicked back to the goalkeeper in time it would have been a simple affair!

The Mohammedans forced at least five corners, but all were averted dangerously.

It took Jabalpur twenty minutes to make its first sally into the Mohammedan territory but their unnecessary delay in shooting caused undoing.

Five minutes later, Syed Ahmed accepted a high pass from the right and had the defender beaten again but skied over the post.

A minute before the breather Umer tapped in a beautiful close in shot off a high pass across goalmouth by Ainul Huq, the left winger.

Three minutes after resumption, Ainul Huq scored the Mohammedans third goal from a high centre from Syed Ahmed, which Umer had missed.

Abid put the finishing touches to a short passing move with Umer and Salabuddin in the nineteenth minute after an attacker had handled the ball in the box, but referee D'Mello had failed to notice it. The Jabalpur players appealed in vain.

Syed Ahmed completed his nices tally in the twenty-fourth minute with a low angular pass off Seluddin's pass, which he had neatly trapped and dribbled past two defenders.

In the last ten minutes of play, the losers played with only ten men as their centre-half was an injured man. He left for medical attention.

The teams were:—

MOHAMMEDAN SPORTING: Abdulla; Rehman, Mustaq, Kampiah, Abid, Mohd. Ali; Sayed Ahmed, Yamani, Umer, Salauddin, Ainul Huq.

JABALPUR: Nadaswamy; Ramchandra, Rangaswamy; Taylor, Sunderlal, Deoraj; Maganlal, Mohanlal, Ramdas, Gafoor, Kane.

Referee: J. P. D'Mello.

EARLIER, CENTRAL RAILWAY BEAT INDIA CULTURE LEAGUE BY SIX GOALS TO TWO IN THE SECOND LEG OF THE FIRST DIVISION HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

A feature of the match was a fine hat-trick by Railway's right-winger Joe D'Sa, while Grostrate scored twice and Tambe once.

Bhoja and Damodar scored for I.C.L.

Goalkeeper Nadaswamy (centre) punches the ball away as Umer (left) makes a heading attempt. The Mohammedans beat Jabalpur by five goals to nil.

Spain Cries Off Definitely

MADRID, Nov. 10

The Spanish Olympic Committee today confirmed its decision not to send Spanish athletes to the forthcoming Olympic Games in Melbourne.

Originally Spain planned to send a team of five to the olympic games.—UPI-AFP.

OlympicFootball Team To Play Here

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Two matches have been arranged at the Cooperage for the Indian Olympic Football XI. On Monday, November 12, the team plays either Mohun Bagan or Hyderabad Police; on Wednesday, they play the winners of the Rovers Cup.

Hazari To Meet Laroia In Final

POONA, November 10.

The Southern Command of the Army have come on top in the Inter Services Squash Championship having eliminated the other two Commands of the Army as well as the Navy and the Air Force.

Captain K. K. Hazari, of the Southern Command, the holder, will meet Lt. B. K. Laroia also of the Southern Command, for the final title. Captain Hazari is also this year's Southern Command Champion.

In the semi-finals today Captain K. K. Hazari, conceding only one game by a narrow margin to his adversary, had an easy victory over 2/Lt K. S. Jain (Western Command, Army) 9-2, 9-3, 9-10, 9-6.

Lt. B. K. Laroia, however, was taken a long way by Lt. Kawerinder Singh (eastern Command, Army) for a victory 9-7, 8-10, 9-1, 4-9, 9-7.

Open Bridge Tournament

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The fourth annual open bridge tournament, under the auspices of Parle Sports Club, will commence on Saturday, 17 at 8.30 p.m. onwards and finishes on Sunday. Entry Fee is Rs. 5 per pair.

Entries may be sent to Mr. M. G. Bhale in the office of the Sports Club at 24, Hanuman Road, Vile-Parle, Bombay 24 upto Nov. 15 till 9 p.m. Cash prizes will be awarded to the winners and for Grand Slam.

Dom's XI Beat Central Excise

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A solitary goal in the 17th minute of the second half by centre-forward Eric Fernandes, resulted in Dom's XI getting the better of Central Excise, in the third division of the Parel Hockey League tournament, at the Police Ground, Naigaum, this evening.

Another match, in the same division, saw Parel Sports Club hold Goans 'C' to a goalless draw.

Earlier, in the fourth division, a goal in either half by centre-forward A Cabral, spelled victory for the Young Sports 'B', who beat Lourdes Sports Club by two-zero.

Inter-Services Basketball

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 10.

The Inter-Services Basketball Championship for 1956-57 will be held at the Maharaja's College Grounds, Ernakulam, from November 11 to 18. The tournament will be conducted by the Cochin Command on behalf of the Indian Navy under the auspices of the Services Sports Control Board. Games will be conducted on the 'league system.'

A team each from the Indian Navy, the Indian Air Force, the Southern Command, the Eastern Command and the Western Command will participate. A challenge cup will be awarded to the winning team and individual prizes to the members of the winning and runners-up teams.

On conclusion of the tournament, a selection committee formed of representatives onf the three services will select a services team to participate in the national basketball championship to be held at Trivandrum.—UPI

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Baloo Gupte Takes Five Wickets For One Run

BOMBAY, Saturday.

ALL the four quarter-final ties in the Police Invitation Cricket Tournament commenced this afternoon. While the Bombay Gymkhana were badly thrashed by nine wickets due largely to Bombay University's Baloo Gupte, who in a deadly spell claimed half the side for the cost of a run, there was a spree of run-getting at the Kennedy Sea Face in the other three matches, which produced 827 runs for an aggregate of eleven wickets.

Playing on their home ground, the Bombay Gymkhana were skittled for a mere 52. This was due to the holders' attackers, Baloo Gupte and S. P. Gupte.

After Baloo had conceded five runs in three overs, he flow flat into the attack. Because he bowled a length, bowled with his head and bowled at the stumps, the five batsmen for a solitary run in thirty-two deliveries.

The Bombay University experienced little difficulty in collecting 108 for 1, Yatin Rale being not out with 58 and Mohomed Hussein scoring 33.

Determined to win the championship for the first time, the Catholic Gymkhana reinforced their team with the Baroda stalwarts, Vijay Hazare and C. G. Borde.

THEY STARTED DISASTROUSLY, LOSING TWO WICKETS FOR THIRTEEN, THEN HAZARE AND S. R. AROLKAR PURSUED MATCH-WINNING TACTICS TO ADD 123 RUNS BEFORE THE LATTER FELL.

When stumps were pulled, Hazare was still batting with 124 in alliance with Ramnath Kenny (57) in a total of 274 for 3.

The Parsee Gymkhana had the mortification of seeing the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana compile 310 for 3 by the end of the day.

After they had secured Patankar's wicket at 46, they had to labour hard to break the stand of Avinash Desai and R. R. Chandorkar.

Both batsmen registered their individual centuries and were engaged in a brisk partnership which yielded 204 runs.

TATAS SHOCKED

The Tata Sports Club received a rude shock when they saw only half of Islam Gymkhana men back in the pavilion at the close of play with a total of 243 because of their fieldings lapses.

It was left, in the main, to A. I. Shaikh to quell the varied attack Once set, all bowling came alike to him and his 88 included eighteen hits to the boundary.

All the matches will be continued tomorrow.

The principal scores were:

AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Bombay Gymkhana 52 (Baloo Gupte 5 for 6, S. P. Gupte 4 for 18) lost to Bombay University 108 for 1 (Yatin Rele 68 not out, Mohd. Hussein 33).

AT P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA: Catholic Gymkhana 274 for 3 (Vijay Hazare batting 124, S. R. Arolkar 74, Ramnath Kenny batting 57) vs. Cricket Club of India.

AT ISLAM GYMKHANA: Islam Gymkhana 243 for 5 (E. S. Maka 28, A. I. Shaikh 88, Salim Durrani 78) vs. Tata Sports Club.

AT PARSEE GYMKHANA: P. J. Hindu Gymkhana 310 for 3 (C. T. Patankar 26, Avinash Desai 122, R. R. Shandorkar 128, H. G. Kapadia batting 24) vs. Parsee Gymkhana.

Palacious Hockey League

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The School Hockey season begins with the Fr Palacious League on November 21 with three matches at the Dr. Purandare Stadium.

RainRestrictsPlay To 50 Minutes

COLOMBO, November 10.

CEYLON lost one wicket for 19 runs in 50 minutes of play on the opening day of the first Test match, at the Colombo Oval, between India and Ceylon.

Four hours and ten minutes of play were lost owing to rain.

At 2-45 p.m., Indian skipper Umrigar and Ceylon's Vernon Prins inspected the wicket which was quite damp even after four hours of sunshine. The captains were not keen to play, but left the final decision to the umpires.

At 3 p.m. the umpires inspected the wicket and decided play was possible at 4 p.m. At 3-45 p.m. a little over 2,000 spectators, who had braved the weather to see the play, cheered Umrigar and Prins as they went out to toss.

Ceylon won the toss and elected to bat.

A.C.M. Lafir and C.H. Gunasekera opened for Ceylon to the bowling of Mohan Rai and Ramchand.

Umrigar, bowling his offspin had Gunasekera tied down. With five minutes to go before the drawing of the stumps, Gunasekera got a touch to Umrigar's faster ball and it trickled past the first slip. Lafir called for a single, but Gunasekera hesitated. Lafir was halfway through, and Gunasekera decided to go through but slipped and Umrigar ran him out by yards.

The score at the fall of Gunasekera's wicket was 19.

Lafir had got 18 and Gunasekera 1.

Ceylon's skipper Prins, who should have been next in, sent Phil Kelly instead as a night watchman.

At the close, Ceylon had scored 19 runs for the loss of one wicket. Lafir was not out at 18; C. H. Gunasekera, run out, 1; Phil Kelly, not out.

Bowling analysis: Mohan Rai: 4-2-5-0; Ramchand: 4-0-11-0; Umrigar: 3-2-1-0; Gupte: 2-1-2-0.

The teams were:

INDIA: Umrigar (Captain), Ghulam Ahmed, Vijay Manjrekar, Mohan Rai, Kripal Singh, Nari Contractor, S. P. Gupte, Pankaj Roy, G. S. Ramchand, R. G. Nadkarni and Tamhane.

CEYLON: Vernon Prins (Captain), Gamini Goonasena, John Arenhold, Phil Kelly, Anton Sethupathy, G. P. Schoorman, H. I. K. Fernando, A. C. M. Lafir, C. H. Gunasekera, Ivers Gunasekera and R. B. Wijesinghe.—NAFEN.

State Volleyball

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A start was made in the Bombay State Volleyball Tournament at the Khalsa College court this evening when the fourth string of Bombay Labour Welfare Board beat United Kerala in straight games, 15-5, 15-10.

SELECTION COMMITTEE

The following have been nominated as selectors for the Bombay team in the National Volleyball Championship to be held at Allahabad in the last week of December: Curion Thomas (Chairman), L. G. Jasani, Bacukhan and Magan Singh.

CENTRAL WELL SET TO RETAIN TITLE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

CENTRAL RAILWAY are well set to retain the Inter-Railway Badminton championship when their doubles team entered the final accounting for Eastern Railway in straight games this evening at the Dadar Institute court.

Central's M. S. Rao and Rashid Farouki had little difficulty in accounting for Eastern's Amiya Banerjee and Arun Banerjee conceding eight and four points.

Miss O. Mitchell (Western Railway) entered the final of women's singles, outclassing the Northern Railway representative Miss A. Wilkins in straight games.

The results were:

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP

Central Railway beat Eastern Railway 3-0; Henry Ferreira (C Ry) beat Amiya Banerjee (E. Ry) 16-17, 15-6, 15-5; C. Dias (C. Ry) beat Arun Banerjee (E. Ry) 15-8, 15-13; M. S. Rao and Rashid Farouki (C. Ry) beat Amiya Banerji and Arun Banerji (E. Ry) 15-8, 15-4.

Men's singles: P. Vincent (C. Ry) beat Dilip Chatterji S. E. Ry) 11-15, 15-2, 15-6; Dipu Ghosh (E. Ry) beat S. G. Gole (W. Ry) 15-7, 15-7.

Women's singles: Miss Neoguer (C. Ry) beat Miss A. Sondhi (N. Ry) 11-2, 11-5; Miss O. Mitchell (W. Ry) beat Miss A. Wilkins 11-0, 11-0.

Women's (Employees) singles: Miss Tipnis (C. Ry) beat Miss D'Souza (W. Ry) 10-12, 11-8, 11-8.

S. Bajaj's 'Send-off' Was Record Breaking

CCI GALA ENDS WITH FIVE NEW MARKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

INDIA'S representative for the World Olympics, national champion Srichand Bajaj, had the great satisfaction, before emplaning for Melbourne tonight, of establishing two of the five meet records that were set on the concluding day of the Cricket Club of India Aquatic Gala at the Club's pool tonight.

All the five new records were created in the men's events.

To teenager Suresh Hariani fell the credit of setting the first record of the night. He improved on his own new meet mark of two minutes, 37.8 seconds which he accomplished in the heats of the 200 yards breast stroke event. His new timing of two minutes, 36 seconds clipped 5.6 seconds off P. Prabhu's 1954 record.

SERVICES RELAY

The other two new marks were set in the two of the relay events, the 4 x 50 yards free style Inter-Services relay and the 4x50 yards Inter-Club Medley relay.

In the four by 50 yards Inter-Services free style relay the Bombay Battery National Cadet Corps team clocked one minute, 48.5 seconds, beating the old mark by 1.75 seconds of the Bombay, Engineering Group.

The P.M. Hindu Bath "A" team, which dominated the relay events, knocked 1.9 seconds off their own record in the Inter-Club Medley race, clocking one minute, 56.5 seconds.

Srichand Bajaj was much too good for all opposition in his two record-breaking events. In the 100 yards free style he easily outclassed D. G. Damani and S. V. Kini to clip .3 seconds off his own mark of 54.5 seconds which he established only in the heats a few days ago.

Bajaj's spectacular performance was seen in the 400 yards free style when he put daylight between him and his nearest rival, the Serviceman Gupteshwar Rai. He came up with a smashng time of four minutes, 33.7 seconds to beat his own 1954 record by a second.

DOLLY DOMINATES

As usual, India's "aqua queen" Dolly Nazir swept all before her winning all the five women's events in her own inimitable manner, though she did not create any new record.

Miss Nazir was a close winner in the plain diving event. Little Patty Anderson, who was second, should have gained the honours but for the prejudicial treatment that one of the judges seemed much inclined to bestow on her. She secured 53 points to Dolly Nazir's 56.

The results were:

MEN'S EVENTS

200 YARDS BREAST STROKE: S. M. Hariani 1, P. S. Prabhu 2, S. M. Desai 3. Time: 2 min. 36 secs. **(new meet record**—old 2 min. 41.6 secs by P. S. Prabhu in 1954).

100 YARDS FREE STYLE: Srichand Bajaj 1, D. G. Damani 2, S. V. Kini 3. Time: 54.2 secs. **(new meet record** — old 54.5 secs. by S. Bajaj in heats).

100 YARDS BACK STROKE: Laloo Bajaj 1, Bali Chandnani 2, R. M. Desai 3. Time: 1 min. 5.9 secs.

200 YARDS BUTTERFLY STROKE: S. G. Lathi 1, F. P. Dumasia 2, R. Palicha 3. Time: 2 min. 37.25 secs.

PLAIN DIVING: K. P. Thakkar 1, John Kynch 2, John Beddows 3. 72 points.

4 x 50 YARDS INTER-SERVICES RELAY: National Cadet Corps 1, Bombay Area 2. Time: 1 min. 48.5 secs. **(new meet record** — old 1 min. 50.25 secs. by Bombay Engineering Group).

4 x 50 YARDS INTER-CLUB MEDLEY RELAY: P. M. Hindu Bath "A" 1, Hindu Bath "B" 2, Hindu Bath "C" 3. Time: 1 min. 56.5 secs. **(new meet record**—old 1 min. 58.4 secs. by Hindu Bath "A" in 1952).

400 YARDS FREE STYLE: Srichand Bajaj 1, Gupteshwar Rai 2, V. T. Harmalkar 3. Time: 4 min. 33.7 secs. **(new meet record**—old 4 min. 34.7 secs. by S. Bajaj in 1954).

100 YARDS MEDLEY: Laloo Bajaj 1, Bali Chandnani 2, R. M. Desai 3. Time: 1 min. 7.9 secs.

4 x 50 YARDS INTER-CLUB RELAY: P. M. Hindu Bath "A" 1, Hindu Bath "B" 2, Golvala Bath 3. Time: 1 min. 45.9 secs.

WOMEN'S EVENTS

100 YARDS FREE STYLE: Dolly Nazir 1, Freny Mistry 2, V. Merchant 3. Time: 1 min. 13.9 secs.

200 YARDS BREAST STROKE: Dolly Nazir 1, S. C. Talwalkar 2, V. D. Boman-Behram 3. Time: 3 min. 6 secs.

100 YARDS BACK STROKE: Dolly Nazir 1, Minal Karnik 2, Nirmala Merchant 3. Time: 1 min. 28.35 secs.

PLAIN DIVING: Dolly Nazir (56 pts) 1, Pathy Anderson (53 pts) 2, Nirmala Merchant (31 points) 3.

75 YARDS MEDLEY: Dolly Nazir 1, Jayanti Gulati 2, Freny Mistry 3. Time: 59.4 secs.

BOYS' EVENTS

100 YARDS FREE STYLE (under 16): Robert Anderson 1, B. Abraham 2, H. C. Bhavsar 3. Time: 1 min. 7.2 secs.

100 YARDS BREAST STROKE (under 16): A. B. Elavia 1, M. M. Karnik 2, J. Beddows 3. Time: 1 min. 19.4 secs.

100 YARDS BUTTERFLY STROKE (under 16): M. M. Karnik 1, John Beddows 2, A. C. Talwalkar 3. Time: 1 min. 21.4 secs.

GIRLS' EVENT

50 YARDS FREE STYLE (under 16): Jayanti Gulati 1, Pathy Anderson 2, Freny Mistry 3. Time: 34.1 secs.

Three New Meet Records In Navy Aquatics

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE "Shivaji" Command, last year's Indian Navy Swimming Champions established three meet records this evening at the Mafatlal Swimming pool where the two-day Indian Navy Swimming Championship commenced today.

Of the five events decided this evening "Shivaji" won four.

A. K. Roy of "Shivaji" created a new meet record in 1,500 metres free style clipping 3 mts. 8.5 seconds from the previous record. He cleared the distance in 27 mts. 2 seconds. In the 200 metre back stroke Chandra also of the Shivaji won in fine style in 3 mts. 21.7 seconds clipping point six seconds from the previous record. The men of the Shivaji team also created a new meet record in 4x100 metres Relay race.

The results were:- (FINALS)

1,500 METRES FREE STYLE: A. K. Roy (Shivaji) 1; G. Dutta (11 D.S.) 2; G. Martis (Cochin Comd) 3. Time: 27mts. 2 seconds (New meet record).

200 METRES BACK STROKE: Chandra of Shivaji 1; R. Rau (Vizag Comd) 2; Chakravarti (Rests) 3. Time 3 mts. 21.7 seconds (new meet record).

200 METRES BREAST STROKE: S. K. Chakravarty (Shivaji) 1; G. Dutt (11 DS) 2; Sub/Lt. Dubash (Bombay Comd) 3. Time 3 mts. 28.2 seconds.

200 METRES FREE STYLE: Chakravarti (Cochin) 1; Tendelkar (11 DS) 2; S. D. Gupta (Vizag Comd) 3. Time 3 mts. 18.6 seconds.

4x100 METRES RELAY RACE: Shivaji 1; Cochin 2; Bombay 3. Time: 5mts. 36 seconds (new meet record).

WATER POLO SEMI FINALS: Shivaji beat Vizag Comd. 10-0, Cochin Comd beat 22 D.S. 10-0.

Flying Fairy Should Romp Home

Chronicle Racing Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

JOINTLY owned by Senior Steward, Mr. A. C. Ardeshir with his son Sohrab, Flying Fairy will have only to go to the start ing gate to win the Ramnivas Ramnarain Ruia Gold Cup, the star attraction in the programme of the second day of the Winter Races scheduled for decision tomorrow at Mahaluxmi.

The C. D. Dady Memorial Cup is a open race and the winner is sure to return handsomely. Mr. Jasdanwalla's Abu Navass, fluent winner of the opening day's chief event appeals me best and Ramillies who has been figuring extremely well in his preparation is my second choice in the race.

Also an easy winner last Sunday, Quite Fit is capable of lifting the Quincy Cup to be run over a mile and another Idar horse Arc De Triomphe has outstanding chance in the lower division of the Meerut Plate.

Flying Fairy's stable companions, Red Royalty and Revelation have excellent chances in the Bellasis Plate and the first division of the Meerut Plate respectively.

My best for the day is Red Royalty who has been erring for a long time but tomorrow she is pitted against a poor class of maidens.

Following are the probable runners and riders:

1 2-00 P.M.

THE BELLASIS PLATE—6 F.

Queen of Diamonds (P. Khade)	..	9 4
Red Royalty (Gangaram		9 3
Commodore (——)	..	8 7
Inferno (Amir Ahmed)	..	8 7
Scheherazade (——)	..	8 6
Intezar (Purtusingh)	..	8 3

★

2 2-30 P.M.

THE MEERUT PLATE (I)—7 F.

Free Manor (Ahmed Khan)	9	2
Revelation (S. Chavan)	..	9 0
Mediator (Sawal S.)	..	8 11
Abeeta (Purtusingh)	..	8 11
Rommel (P. Khade)	..	8 9
Maid of Persia (B. Khalil)		8 7
Flying Fairy (Kheem Singh)	..	8 4
La Ronde (Eldin)	..	7 12

★

3 3-00 P.M.

THE MEERUT PLATE (II)—7 F.

Safety (S. Chavan)	..	9 4
Sansar (Mohd. Yusuf)	..	8 10
Golden Jubilee (Purtu S.)		8 6
Shoot-Nath (B. Khalil)	..	8 5

Chronicle Racing Correspondent's

SELECTIONS

RACE	WIN	NEXT BEST
1	Red Royalty	Queen of Diamonds
2.	Revelation, if ab. Maid of Persia	Free Manor
3	Arc De Triomphe	Safety, if ab. Sansar
4.	Quite Fit	Raj Mukut
5	Abu Navass	Ramillies
6	Flying Fairy	Maneck Star
7	Starry Way	Tisco II
8.	Native Dancer	Rita's Pet

CHOICE TREBLE
Red Royalty — Abu Navass — Flying Fairy

FLUKES
Touch and Go — Ushakal

Dagania (Hanuman S.)	..	8 0
Ambuscado (P. Khade)	..	7 12
Arc De Triomphe (Raut S.)		7 10
No No Nanette (Mod Singh)	..	7 8
Linda Jane (Clump)	..	7 8

★

4 3-30 P.M.

THE QUINCY CUP—1 M.

Kaniya Kumari (J. Bhosle)	9	4
Pied Piper (Gopal V.)	..	8 10
Sinai (——)	..	9 4
Quite Fit (P. Khade)	..	9 2
Jaya (Kasbekar)	..	9 0
Blanchette (Kheem Singh)		8 12
Raj Mukut (Damodar)	..	8 8
Phrenghese (Mullsingh)	..	8 7
Amico-Mio (Ganpat S.)	..	7 12
Gudiya (Shiba)	..	7 9
Steel King (Murad)	..	7 3

★

5 4-00 P.M.

THE C. D. DADY MEMORIAL CUP—6 F.

Longshanks (S. Chavan)	..	9 9
International Court (Purtusingh)	..	9 3
Two Pair (B. Khalil)	..	9 0
Ramillies (Clump)	..	7 0
The Flook (——)	..	8 8
Fonseca (P. Khade)	..	8 4
Raj Tilak (Deshmukh)	..	8 0
Abu Navass (Shiba)	..	7 5
Steel Gate (Rajoo)	..	7 0

6 4-30 P.M.

THE RAMNIVAS RAMNARAIN RUIA GOLD CUP—1 M.

Orchis (——)	..	9 5
Maneck Star (P. Khade)	..	8 11
Revelation (S. Chavan)	..	8 9
Royal Luck (Hanuman S.)		8 4
Flying Fairy (Kheem S.)	..	7 13
Touch and Go (Eldin)	..	7 13
Blessful (Medhe)	..	7 11
My Desire (Mullsingh)	..	7 11
The Egyptian (——)	..	7 7
Vestikar (J. Bhosle)	..	7 7
Princess Mago (Raut S.)	..	7 6
Teresina (Shiba)	..	7 3
Ocean Star (Purshottam)		7 3

★

7 5-00 P.M.

THE C. H. MALONE PLATE—7 F

Condensed (Deshmukh)	..	9 3
Starry Way (——)	..	9 3
Play Safe (Rajoo)	..	8 2
Noble Way (Ahmed Khan)		8 13
Norden (——)	..	8 7
Mieuxce Prince (Argade)	..	8 13
Yaar (Medhe)	..	8 3
Humeara (Amir Ahmed)	..	8 2
Tisco II (S. Chavan)	..	8 2
Meher (J. Bhosle)	..	7 8

★

8 5-30 P.M.

THE PURANDHAR PLATE—1 M

Rita's Pet (P. Khade)	..	9 4
Aman (Purtusingh)	..	9 1
Ushakal (Shivaji)	..	8 13
Pritum (Mohd. Yusuf)	..	8 2
Busher (Ganpat S.)	..	8 10
Native Dancer (S. Chavan)		8 8
Khazana (Mullsingh)	..	8 8
Wild Fire (Damodar)	..	8 6
Gloriette (Kheem S.)	..	8 3
Pyara (Kasbekar)	..	8 1
Kimsel (Raghunath)	..	8 1
Amira (Eldin)	..	8 0
Filmoleen (Shiba)	..	7 10
Golden Night (Raut S.)	..	7 10
Ocean Prince (J. Bosle)	..	7 9

Soft-ball Game At Trombay

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The second scheduled game of the Bombay Soft-ball season will be played at 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, November 11, at the Standard Vacuum Refinery at Trombay between the Bombay Bombers and Stanvac Refinery teams.

The lineups for the game:

BOMBAY BOMBERS: Rhodes (1st base); Croker (3rd base); Davis (Pitcher); Clug (S.S.); Boudrieau (Catcher); Santoro (L.F.); Meddaloni (2nd base); Junkins (R.F.); Gilberts (S.F.); Norton (C.F.).

STANVAC REFINERY:—Lamp (S.F.); Hesketh (3rd base); Gale (Pitcher); Rae (C.F.); Zampolino (L.F.); Scott (S.S.); Paddeway (2nd base); Gingles (1st base); Green (Catcher); Waugh (R.F.).

FIXTURES

HOCKEY

Police Ground, Naigaum

3 p.m. Mercantile Bank vs Wodehouse Wanderers, 4 p.m. Mackenzie vs. Phoenix Mills 'B' (Fourth Division), 5 p.m. Blue Rangers vs. Panchgani Old Boys (Third Division, Parel League.)

Lloyd Reclamation

3-45 p.m. Salvador vs Guirim (Goan Inter-Village), 4-50 p.m. St. Xavier's vs. Lusitanians (Senior Hockey League).

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

3-15 p.m. Francis Goans vs. Goans (Harwood League), 4-45 p.m. Hyderabad Police vs Mohun Bagan (Rovers Semi-final).